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SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
of the
STATE SUPERINTENDENT
OF EDUCATION

of the
State of South Carolina

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STATE DOCUMENTS



PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

of the

STATE SUPERINTENDENT
OF EDUCATION

of the

State of South Carolina

1931



PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

RECEIVED

APRIL 10 1954

FROM

DR. J. R. HOLT

TO

DR. J. R. HOLT

State Department of Education

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

December 22, 1931.

*Governor I. C. Blackwood
Executive Chamber
Columbia, South Carolina*

My dear Sir:

I take pleasure in submitting to you and, through you, to the General Assembly of South Carolina, a report of school finances and school progress for the school year ending June 30, 1931.

We are operating our schools under somewhat trying circumstances these days, as are all states of the nation, but the loyalty of all school administrators and teachers to the tasks in hand is most praiseworthy.

Sincerely yours,

JAS. H. HOPE,
State Superintendent of Education.

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January 26, 1929

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MISS LILLIAN HOFFMAN, Supervisor Home Economics.
P. G. SHERER, Supervisor Vocational Rehabilitation.
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(Section 2588, Code 1922)

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Greenwood—Ira B. Taylor, Greenwood; W. E. Black, Greenwood.

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Lee—D. A. Quattlebaum, Bishopville; J. B. Seegars, Bishopville.

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Union—W. D. Dent, Union; T. C. Jolly, Jr., Union.

Williamsburg—M. A. Shuler, Kingstree; J. G. McCullough, Kingstree.

York—Joe E. Hart, York; Geo. H. Estes, York.

The State Superintendent's Introductory
Statement

GENERAL REPORT

To the Members of the General Assembly:

The law requires that I submit to you at each regular session of your body, a report showing the general condition of our public schools and to furnish such facts, statistical and otherwise, as shall reflect in some measure the conditions and growth of the public schools of the State.

FORESTRY INSTRUCTION

The problem of intelligent land use is one of the most important problems before the American people today. This is particularly true in the South, and it is especially true on the farms of the South. Of all the crops of South Carolina, forest trees rank second in value, being exceeded only by cotton. The lumber industry is worth millions to the State. There are indications of new industries to be based on the producing power of our forest soil.

Timber is just as much a crop as corn or cotton. As such it requires care and attention and protection from fire. It is particularly fitting, therefore, the forestry be made a part of our agricultural courses, to the end that the farmers of tomorrow will be enabled to reap the greatest benefit from the land in their possession. I, therefore, heartily endorse the use of these forestry lessons in the vocational agricultural schools of the State.

EDUCATION AND THE DEPRESSION

Life is our only real possession. It is highly important, therefore, that we look well to its safety and usefulness. Our aim is to try to prepare our children physically, morally, and mentally more completely to meet the responsibilities of the new day than they have been to meet the responsibilities of the immediate present. We wish our children to develop into adult life girded about with healthy bodies, trained minds and strong characters, with emotions directed by the intellect.

"Depression can be as hard upon children as war." If we are to avoid permanent scars on society we must make every effort to see that during this period of trial no permanent scars be left

upon our children. If we can keep our children from losing ground, then perhaps the salutary and sobering effects of this painful time will be of permanent help.

Education, either public or private, cannot justify itself wholly or finally on what it does for the individual. Modern education must be measured for its effectiveness as a social instrument. There can be no better citizenship, except as there are better citizens.

The question is asked today as at no previous time, "Can we afford to educate our children in view of the taxpayers inability to meet the costs?" A few facts may add light on this question. The people of South Carolina spent over \$21,000,000.00 for luxuries, nearly \$100,000,000.00 for automobiles and \$19,000,000.00 for gasoline last year. The State spent \$14,000,000.00 for public education. Place the emphasis where it belongs and solve the problem in favor of the child.

We often eliminate much of the criticism of the cost of things by referring to their value. Maybe we can do so in the field of education. It is not easy to compare the returns from our investments in education with those of investments in more material things. On the purely material side, however, it would be unquestionably shown that investments in education have enormously increased economic wealth and prosperity of the people. In those states and communities that have made the largest investments in education will invariably be found a higher earning capacity on the part of the individual worker and a greater productivity of the community as a whole. The higher the level of intelligence of the people, the greater will be their economic and social demands, and, in consequence, the greater will be their economic prosperity. What are the wages of ignorance?

Government, to be intelligent and stable, must be predicated upon knowledge, education, and an appreciation of spiritual values. If the voices of the people must become the voice of the law, those utterances should have their birth in minds lit by wisdom, freed from prejudice, and ever conscious of the duties, responsibilities, and opportunities that await an intellectually enfranchised citizenry.

If democracy fail, autocracy and chaos follow in its wake. Democracy can never reach its full-grown possibilities, apart from a system of education which is free and universal.

There are questions as to the extent to which the several units of government should go in financing public education in the State, the largest unit. In some few states of the nation the burden of financing public education rests wholly upon the state. In others, the smaller units, the counties and the districts, carry the major expense of financing the cost of public education.

In 1890 South Carolina appropriated 82.7 per cent of all public school costs, the highest in the South Atlantic group of states. In 1926 South Carolina ranked 16th among the same group of states by appropriating only 25.9 per cent of total public school costs—a total decrease of 56.8 per cent. In 1931 the State appropriated only 23.8 per cent of the total school costs for public education.

Whether the State should assume a larger percentage of public school costs is a question for consideration, nevertheless the fact remains that the local units upon which the burden is now placed are so unequal in their ability to finance schools that the school system of this and other states is shot through with inequalities of every conceivable sort. To illustrate: Districts A and B in blank county of this State are both supporting accredited high schools. In district A there are 107 students with an assessed valuation in the district of \$1,898,890.00 or \$17,746.00 of wealth behind each pupil. The local levy is 8 mills. In district B we have 268 pupils, an assessed valuation of \$708,938.00 or \$2,641.00 of wealth behind each pupil. The local tax levy is 46 mills. A parent in district B pays nearly six times the levy of John Citizen who lives in district A and has about one-eighth of the local school support for each of his children as compared with what children get in district A.

District System: District systems as a rule are expensive, inefficient, inconsistent, short-sighted, unprogressive, penurious. They lead to great and unnecessary multiplication of small and inefficient schools; they lead to marked inequalities in schools, terms and educational advantage.

What is needed is a fundamental reorganization and redirection of rural and small village education. The county seems

the natural unit for this organization. Despite the fact that the evils of the district system have long been recognized by all thoughtful students of school organization and support, it still remains entrenched in the majority of our counties and any suggestion to abolish it arouses an outcry from its many admirers and supporters. Some champion of the district system in the name of democracy, others on the ground that it fosters local interest in public education and that without such interest our schools would languish. These reasons are unsound as will appear when scrutinized by any unbiased citizen. Even a cursory study of the results of the district system will support this view. The chief reason for demanding the abolition of the district system is that it is the most undemocratic system that could be devised. A condition essential to democracy is equality of opportunity. The district not only fails to provide this, but makes almost impossible any approach to it. It is a realization of the unfairness of existing systems of local support and local control, and of the disastrous and incurable evils produced by such systems that has led several states to give serious consideration to the possibilities of deriving a much larger proportion of school revenue from units more capable than school districts of equalizing school revenues, burdens, and opportunities as many counties in South Carolina have done. The adoption of county unit systems will not solve every problem of education. The states and the nation must come to the support of the nation's schools, but we cannot hope to look beyond the states for the present for school support to equalize the burden of educating the nation's children.

PROPERTY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

It is obviously true that the district which assesses its property at a high percentage of its true worth is penalized when it pays the state taxes. It again suffers a penalty when state funds are apportioned under the law. It will be seen, therefore, that districts which are assessed at a higher percentage of true valuation will receive a much smaller quota per teacher than they would if all districts were assessed at true value or at least on the same basis. They are penalized twice; first, when taxed for the state school revenue, and second, when this fund is apportioned as a basis of 6-0-1 support.

It is interesting to note that many of the districts assessing this property at a very low percentage of their true value for state purposes, experience no difficulty in voting on sufficient local levy to provide the necessary local funds. By pursuing this twofold policy of lowering its local valuation and increasing its local tax rate it is guilty of actually defrauding the State at the expense of other districts and counties. To remedy this evil it is suggested that the general property tax for the purposes of local taxation be restricted and that equalization of assessments for local purposes be placed in the hands of state authorities for determination.

Narrative Reports

Executive Report

DIVISION OF INFORMATION AND RESEARCH

The Director of the Division of Information and Research spent the greater part of his time during the past year in collecting and evaluating statistical data. Since a new system of uniform reporting was instituted, much time was necessarily devoted to assisting school officials; namely, the individual teacher, the superintendent of the school, and the county superintendent of education, in gathering data and making out the report forms.

These various school reports, after being assembled and forwarded to the State Department of Education by the county superintendents of education, were compiled by this Division for the statistical part of the annual report of the State Superintendent of Education.

The Director gave a portion of his time to the study of county school administration in the various counties; worked with special committees; and attended conferences in regard to county school administration, as well as other school problems.

In the future plans are being made to report, in short articles, certain data bearing directly on our school problems. As there is a growing demand for the dissemination of school data in this manner, much time will be spent in collecting and evaluating these data, and making special reports on the important statistical phases of our public school problems.

DIVISION OF SCHOOLHOUSE PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

The work of the Division of Schoolhouse Planning and Construction and a statement of the activities of the personnel were outlined in the report of 1929-30. This report will deal with other problems.

A comparison of the building activities of 1930-31 with those of 1929-30, discloses a marked decrease in the number and total cost of large buildings, and an increase in the number and total cost of small buildings erected. The small buildings were erected to replace or supplement existing plants and to replace buildings destroyed by fire. Due to the unstable condition existing in the transportation law, this has been an inactive year as far as consolidation is concerned. There is a definite need for a transportation law which will encourage consolidation.

During the past year the Director has participated in one county building survey. It is hoped that additional surveys may be conducted in the near future.

A tendency has been observed among county superintendents and school boards generally to provide more satisfactory buildings and equipment for school children. It is hoped that this tendency will grow to the extent that sanitary, hygienic and efficient buildings will be considered by the public as essentials to be provided for every school child.

The State building aid pledged by the State to the individual school districts for the years 1928-29 and 1929-30 remains unpaid. As a result, many local districts and counties are suffering serious handicaps and embarrassments. It is unworthy of a great commonwealth such as ours is, to procrastinate so long in the payment of just claims. The money should be provided with which to pay these obligations at the earliest possible moment.

The most unsatisfactory and alarming feature of the State's school buildings situation is the great inequality in buildings and equipment provided for school children among the various districts. In no other phase of our educational system do such gross inequalities exist. Next to the teacher, the most significant factor in determining the working conditions and hence the school progress of the child, is the physical plant. It is a dissipation of school funds to provide a well trained teacher and to furnish such inadequate and unsatisfactory buildings and equipment as to materially reduce the efficiency of instruction. A state which guarantees a minimum school term under a teacher with minimum educational qualifications should also guarantee that the children may attend school in a building which at least, does not endanger the health and physical welfare of the pupil. Yet, thousands of the State's children are attending school in buildings which are so poorly heated, lighted and ventilated and which are provided with such unhygienic and insanitary conditions that their physical and moral welfare are being seriously endangered, and their mental development retarded.

Most of the present laws dealing with school buildings are unenforceable because they provide no penalty. A law which is unenforceable is practically worthless. The State should adopt either by statutory enactment or by regulation, minimum standards for school buildings and should provide some means of en-

forcing these minimum standards. These standards should include such essentials as heat, ventilation, light, equipment, sewerage disposal, pure drinking water, and safety from fire hazard. The State Superintendent of Education, through his agent, should be empowered and required to enforce these standards in every district.

The physical school plant usually represents the largest single co-operative expenditure of the rural community, and a building program usually taxes the resources of the community more than does any other community enterprise. The taxable wealth in any school district is the most significant factor in determining the capital outlay for buildings and equipment. Whether a child attends school in a building which endangers the physical, mental and moral welfare is largely determined by whether he is fortunate enough to reside in a school district which has a large property value or whether he is unfortunate enough to reside in a district which has a small property value. It is the function of the State to provide real—not imaginary—equality in educational opportunities. There can be no equality of educational opportunities until our buildings and equipment meet certain definite minimum standards.

Any school building program should include provisions for buildings to provide for the following:

1. Normal increase in enrolment.
2. Replacement of obsolete or worn out buildings.
3. Increased building facilities required to increase educational offerings.

During the past decade our white enrolment has increased on the average of about 2200 each year. To house this annual increase requires about sixty-five (65) new classrooms annually.

The average school building has served its period of usefulness at the end of thirty years. Approximately 13,480 classrooms are in use annually in South Carolina. To replace each classroom at the end of thirty years would require the construction annually of 450 classrooms.

Many school buildings in South Carolina are inadequate to carry on efficiently the educational program which the community demands. Many others are inadequate for the enlargement and enrichment of the curricula which modern educational

thought suggests. Data as to the number of buildings which are inadequate for a reasonable educational program are unavailable at this time. Observation, however, must convince the casual observer that this number is very large. It is probable that at least one-fourth of the buildings are so inadequate that they are limiting the educational program and should be replaced, supplemented, or enlarged with additional buildings.

A conservative estimate of the number of classrooms which must be erected annually, if we are to maintain our present standards, is thus found to be five hundred and fifteen (515). Any classrooms erected in excess of this number would represent increases in educational offerings to the children of the State. During the past two years, South Carolina has fallen far short of this minimum standard. Thus our buildings are becoming more inadequate and unsatisfactory. To say that South Carolina has completed her building program is to indicate ignorance of the actual situation. A state should never complete her building program. South Carolina has not approached this stage.

Buildings are usually erected with money obtained by floating long-time loans. Under this system, the most opportune time to build is when building costs are low and when payment may be made with money obtained in times of normalcy. Building costs are lower than during any recent time. The present appears to be a most opportune time to provide needed buildings.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

For the session 1930-31 approximately eight thousand persons received vocational training through the Smith-Hughes work in Industrial Education in South Carolina. School officials are intensely interested in adding courses of practical value. Employers are assisting by providing room, equipment and finances.

INDUSTRIAL COURSES IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Forty-four full time white men teachers instruct two thousand six hundred and fifty (2,650) boys in general shop, woodwork, electricity, carpentry, cabinet making, designing, mechanical drawing, textiles, machine shop, and auto mechanics. Eighteen teachers give all-day trade instruction to 485 boys in school. The manual, industrial, and trade programs are confined to the schools in towns and cities of over 2,500 population.

A recent donation from the General Education Board enabled twelve (12) additional negro schools in cities to add trade departments. This number, added to the eight previously maintaining trade departments, brings the total up to twenty (20) negro schools offering carpentry, brick-laying, plastering, cement, general shop, and public service to over two thousand (2,000) colored boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty years.

TRADE EXTENSION CLASSES

Vocational evening classes numbered 173 and enrolled 4,222 employed persons. These classes were taught by experts in their lines, and embraced forty (40) meetings of two hours each. The average cost per class was \$80.00. The average cost per pupil was approximately \$3.00 in State and Federal funds combined—and about \$1.00 cost per pupil to the local communities.

This is the largest group to benefit from industrial training and it is accomplished at the lowest cost. Seventy per cent of the trade extension evening classes are in textile communities simply because textiles is South Carolina's biggest industry with 80,000 workers. According to the records from twenty-four cotton mills studied, three-fourths of the promotions on the job were men trained in vocational evening classes. Mill calculations, loom fixing, designing, cards, frame fixing, auto mechanics, electricity, drafting, machine shop, blue-print reading, and the forty standard textile units of study comprised the work of vocational evening classes.

PART-TIME EDUCATION

Nearly 500 boys and girls in South Carolina attended school while earning wages. Such pupils take any subject of a general or vocational nature which will increase their civic or vocational intelligence.

TEACHER TRAINING

A three weeks' summer school for manual and industrial arts teachers was conducted at Clemson College. Standard courses in wood work, drawing, general shop and textiles, were set up for use in South Carolina high schools. The 173 evening class instructors attended local teacher training conferences in their respective communities.

At the Orangeburg Agricultural & Mechanical College twenty-one negro trade teachers attended a special summer course in which complete teaching analyses were made of carpentry, brick-laying, and their allied trades. This conference was also under the direction of the Industrial Department.

There are thirty-five students in the Junior and Senior classes of Clemson College who are preparing themselves for teaching industrial subjects and courses in South Carolina high schools.

REHABILITATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Vocational Rehabilitation in South Carolina is still in its initial stage. Only a small percentage of our population has become acquainted with the effort on the part of the State and Federal Government to conserve its man power, to transform its social liabilities into industrial assets, and to make unnecessary, public and private contributions for the support of the disabled people. Only a small per cent of the disabled of the state have learned of the department that stands ready to aid and encourage them in helping themselves.

The job of rehabilitating the disabled people is somewhat slow and necessitates considerable supervision on the part of the department and those providing the training. Disabled persons cannot be rehabilitated in groups. Because of varying degrees of disability, education, age, capacity, energy, and determination, each case presents its own problem and difficulties and requires its own specific solution. The entire work is organized on what is known as the case method. The disabled person is interviewed for the purpose of securing a complete inventory regarding his disability, education, occupational experience, capacity, personality, financial condition, attitude toward rehabilitation, his desires concerning returning to employment and opportunities for employment. All of these factors are thoroughly studied for the purpose of developing the best plan of rehabilitation in each case. Such a plan in all cases requires, on the part of the rehabilitation agent throughout the entire program, a general service to the disabled person in the nature of advisement, guidance and cooperation. This service does not cease until the person has been placed in some gainful occupation.

We feel that our program has made very satisfactory progress during the past year. More and more organizations have be-

come interested and have helped in various ways. Some cases have secured employment through the help of a civic club. Others have secured loans to supplement our funds where training costs more than we are in position to provide. \$164.00 has been subscribed by individuals to be matched by Federal funds in purchasing artificial limbs. The department has 57 cases in process of preparation for employment at this time. These people are learning different trades, among them being—dressmaking, radio repairing, watch repairing, shoe repairing, auto mechanics, printing, poultry raising, cooking, steno-bookkeeping, cabinet making, salesmen, music, chemistry, and other trades. During the past year we have trained and placed in employment 26 cases. We also have a list of about 20 cases who have been trained but are not yet in employment.

We have recently prepared a budget for the coming year and find that we have 320 cases ready to be placed in training, representing an expenditure of approximately \$35,000.00. Every case is very anxious to learn some trade whereby they might become self supporting. Many more eligible cases have been listed but are not ready for training.

The orthopedic surgeons of the state are giving their services free of charge and hospitalization is being provided by county and city health departments for cases that need physical restoration before beginning training.

To interest all people in the rehabilitation movement, to carry the message of opportunity to every disabled person, and to give to each the spirit not of a life lived but of a life yet to be lived, is the goal toward which the department is striving.

THE BUREAU OF EXAMINERS FOR TEACHERS

Last year has been a very busy one for the Bureau of Examiners for Teachers. There seems to be a large surplus of teachers throughout the nation and the noising abroad of the statement that there is little unemployment in South Carolina has prompted many teachers to seek positions in this State. The financial depression has caused many former teachers and many in other vocations to attempt to enter the teaching profession. The Bureau of Examiners has been requested to send out between eleven and twelve thousand application blanks. The majority of these blanks were filled out and returned for evaluation. Mail has

literally poured in the office bringing all sorts and kinds of requests.

There are many teachers whose salaries have not been paid in full. Some of these have allowed their certificates to expire as they were financially unable to attend summer school to earn the credits needed to renew them. The number of valid certificates for white teachers is less by 1,389 than it was last year and the number of white teachers employed is less by 62.

Every effort is being made to build up and standardize the profession of teaching. In the study centers and summer schools of the State, 2,617 white teachers and 2,657 negro teachers were given additional preparation and training. The issuance of the provisional certificate has been discontinued. The non-standard certificate which replaces it, requires successful teaching experience or approved summer school credits in addition to other preparation. The lowest grade standard certificate issued is the second-grade elementary certificate which is given on the basis of a State high school diploma and thirty semester hours of standard college work. Four hundred seven white teachers now hold this second-grade elementary certificate and only 142 of these were employed during the scholastic year. The other standard certificates require from two to four full years of standard college work as a basis for their issuance.

A suggested revision of the rules and regulations for certification of teachers has been submitted to the State Board of Education for adoption. The adoption of the new system of certification will mark another progressive step for the profession.

Seven study centers were conducted for whites, 420 teachers earned credits; these credits were distributed among 36 men, 237 single women and 147 married women. In the study centers for negroes, 101 teachers earned credits. Study center credits secured within two years prior to the date of expiration of a certificate may be used to extend the certificate for one year: *Provided* they are not used in conjunction with summer school credits.

The Manning Training School which was conducted for the negro teachers of Clarendon County opened immediately after the close of the rural schools and continued for forty days. It enrolled thirty-eight teacher-pupils and did real constructive teacher-training.

Nine summer schools were conducted for white teachers and ten for negro teachers. In the white schools, 2060 teachers were enrolled; in the negro schools, 2,518. Adding the above, 137 white teachers who were enrolled in other states, we have an enrolment of 2,197 whites and 2,518 negroes, making a grand total of 4,715 for both races.

Seven study centers for whites and two for negroes, and nine summer schools for whites and ten for negroes were conducted under the direction and supervision of the State Board of Education without any cost to the State. These 28 training schools which enrolled 5,274 teachers were not even given a supervisory visit by a representative of the State Board of Education as the last General Assembly did not appropriate any traveling expenses for this purpose. Should the State give these 28 schools and 5,274 teachers her loyal support and better supervision?

Of the 21,233 outstanding certificates for the scholastic year, 15,079 are held by whites and 6,154 by negroes.

Of the 15,079 certificates held by whites, 14,670 are first-grade; 407 are second-grade. Two life certificates are third-grade.

Of the 6,154 certificates held by negroes, 3,697 are first-grade; 2038 are second-grade; and 419 are third-grade.

Of the 66 provisional certificates held by whites, 38 are first-grade and 28 are second-grade.

Of the 8,826 white teachers employed for the scholastic year, 8684 held first-grade certificates; 142 held second-grade.

Recommendations:

We recommend that the State salary schedule for all non-standard certificates be fixed at ten (\$10.00) dollars per month less than the State salary schedule for standard certificates of the same class and grade.

We recommend that the Bureau of Examiners for Teachers be authorized and empowered to charge a fee of one (\$1.00) dollar for every duplicate certificate. The proceeds from such fees shall be deposited with the State Treasurer to be used by the Bureau of Examiners to secure additional help when needed to issue duplicate certificates promptly and to pay the traveling expenses of the Director of the Bureau of Examiners while in the discharge of his official duties.

HOME ECONOMICS

During the scholastic year 1930-31, South Carolina had one hundred sixty-two home economics departments in white schools, taught by one hundred seventy-one teachers and seventy-four home economics departments in colored schools taught by seventy-nine teachers.

In these schools home economics instruction was planned to reach the girls in the eighth and ninth grades, the first two years of the high school. In schools having a junior-senior high school organization, seventh grade girls are enrolled in home economics classes. In this way seven thousand seven hundred girls in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades were enrolled in home economics classes this year. Units of instruction were offered in food selection, in food study, in nutrition, in buying for the family needs, in selection of clothing material, in art related to clothing and to the home, in dressmaking, in buying ready-to-wear, in management of the home, its finances and its activities, in child care and in the promotion of positive good health. In the colored schools between five and six thousand girls were enrolled from the fifth to the ninth grades. Instruction is of the most practical nature in food preparation, serving, in home care and arrangement, in gardening, in beautifying the home surroundings, in keeping well, in care and entertainment of children, in clothing construction and in buying for the family.

Home Projects has been promoted as a part of the home economics program, which gives opportunities to girls to work on these home problems under actual home conditions. During the year each girl plans and carries to completion two to three home projects, depending upon the size and time requirement for the doing to completion of the project.

The projects for the year were:

Type of Project	Schools	Projects
Construction and Care of Clothes	52	477
Personal Appearance	3	75
Care and Cleaning of Home	25	249
Budgeting	3	14
Beautifying of Home and Surroundings....	43	372
Room Arrangement and Decoration	58	384
Meal Planning, Preparation and Serving ..	58	719

Entertainment	6	38
Re-arrangement of Kitchen and Pantry	8	19
Food Preservation	14	73
Special Nutrition Problems	19	84
Care of the Sick	6	8
Family Relationship	2	78
Child Care and Development	32	111
Farm Duties	12	39
Total		2,740

Home economics instruction reached directly during one month at the Opportunity School this past Summer, ninety women and girls with systematic instruction and indirectly in short units, two hundred thirty-four women and men. This group of folks are wage earners and home makers. They are parents and are interested in getting specific help on their immediate problems, food buying and preparation, making the best use of their small incomes, keeping their families healthy, how the family should live, clothing needs of the members of the family, labor saving in the care of the home, and arrangement of home furnishings. Similar instruction for negroes was given in two summer schools, one in Rock Hill and one in Marion.

Home economics instruction for adults reached through afternoon and evening classes of two hours each, a total of two thousand nine hundred sixty-seven women and girls over sixteen years of age. This group is employed as homemakers or as homemakers and wage earners. Units of instruction vary from twelve lessons in a unit to many units were given. In one center the work continued through a period of six months.

Classes were organized in twenty-six centers for whites and seventeen centers for colored with an enrolment of one thousand five hundred twenty-seven taught by the day school home economics teacher. Six home economics teachers, five white and one colored, gave their full time to instruction of adults. These workers had enrolled in their classes one thousand two hundred forty-seven whites and two hundred eighty colored. These classes were organized for mothers of children of the first three grades, for mothers of pre-school children and for young married and engaged girls. Through this work we hope to build healthy children and reduce the high percentage of repeating in the

grades. How near we come to reaching the goal will depend upon the number of adults reached. A very great need for this work but thus far a very few workers.

Seven district home economics conferences for whites were held giving help to teachers on their day and evening school programs. One state conference was held at the time of the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association. Two State conferences for negroes, one in connection with the annual meeting of their State Teachers' Association and one of two days on Friday and Saturday following Thanksgiving at the State College for Negroes, were held during the year. A conference of one day in January was given to teacher of adult home economics classes. Three conferences were held for full time adult teachers.

Winthrop College has been designated the teacher-training institution for the training of home economics teachers. In June they graduated thirty-three home economics majors.

State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Orangeburg, has been the designated institution for the training of home economics teachers for colored schools. This past year they graduated nineteen majors from their two year course who will teach in the elementary schools and seven with a four year course receiving a Bachelor of Science degree.

RURAL SCHOOLS

Specific School Visits:

The visits to schools are necessarily short since there are so many to try to get to. As long time as possible is spent with each individual teacher; general conditions noted; enrolment average daily attendance, and teaching time checked; and help given when requested. The nature of the visit is more or less inspectional rather than supervisory. Occasionally through lack of knowledge of the operation of the State aid law more teachers have been added than the enrolment justified, and aid asked for them. All such cases have been investigated where brought to attention or found, resulting in a saving to the State in many instances.

During the year 218 schools were visited in 21 counties, necessitating approximately 6,000 miles of travel.

General Activities:

In addition to the regular routine visits many others of a supervisory or teacher-helping nature have been made at the request of the principal or superintendent of the school. There has been a noticeable increase in these calls for help in the past year, more than has been possible to answer. The majority of these have come from the average sized school.

July and August (and the June preceding) at the beginning of this year, were spent at the University of Chicago studying in order to render a more efficient service. Courses in curriculum construction, supervision, and the teaching of reading were pursued.

An outstanding piece of in-service training was worked up and carried out in cooperation with the University during the summer session of 1931. This was the county superintendents' institute which lasted for a week and was attended by over 70% of the superintendents.

As a part of my work in teacher-training service I was loaned to the University for work in the summer school for the 1931 session.

Suggested Program of Improvement:

There is a possibility that the oft repeated accusation of waste and extravagance is occurring in the handling of school finances in a few isolated instances but this waste is negligible when compared to the appalling waste occurring through pupil mortality in the elementary grades of our public school system. South Carolina can never hope to decrease her illiteracy so long as this vicious fact continues. The place to stop a cancer is at its inception, not after it has spread through the body. The place to stop illiteracy is in the elementary school, not after it has reached the malignant stage in the system of an adult population. During the commencement season of 1931 approximately 6,000 graduates left the high schools from a first grade enrolment of 50,000 eleven years ago. The great majority of this pupil mortality occurred in the elementary school. There may be, and probably are, many reasons for this, but the two prime ones which offer possibilities of being remedied are: 1. A more adequate teacher training program from both the pre-

service and in-service standpoints. The teacher who is in sympathy with her job and knows how to do it is the greatest holding force which a school can offer. She is far more effective than policed compulsory attendance.

2. A revised or adapted curriculum. Thousands of boys and girls leave the upper grades of the elementary school every year because "they don't teach what I want to know."

These conditions could be remedied and the resulting saving could many times over repay the efforts in this direction. The teacher who comes face to face with a problem and wants help should find it forthcoming from some definite and centralized agency. The pupils who want to go to school and study the things for which they already feel a need should have this desire fulfilled.

Provision should be made for (1) efficient teacher-help from this department and (2) a more adequate curriculum program for our public school system.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS OF RURAL SCHOOLS

After ten years spent in supervising rural schools, the conviction forces itself more and more strongly on the Supervisor that the greater weakness, and the greatest problem, in the adequate education of the children of the State, lie in the rural school situation. Until this problem is solved, South Carolina will never realize for her children the ideal that should be the goal in every democracy—equality of educational opportunity for every child.

Ten years ago, the rural school problems was primarily a problem of finance, the problem of efficient organization being secondary. At that time all of the schools were supported almost entirely by a school district taxation, with its resulting inequalities in school support. To-day, under the 6-0-1 Law guaranteeing a seven months' term to every white school, and a county-wide tax in many counties which operates all of the white schools the eighth, and in some cases the ninth month, the financial problem is becoming secondary, and the problem of organization is the primary problem.

The weaknesses in rural school organization are made up of the following factors: Small weak schools, poor buildings and

equipment, untrained, inexperienced teachers, short school terms, poor school spirit, inadequate supply of books and educative seat-work material of every kind, irregular attendance, no standard of attainment for each grade, attempting to do high school work in elementary schools, too many grades to the teacher, and lastly and most important of all, lack of adequate supervision of instruction.

Practically all of these difficulties in proper organization of rural schools can be overcome by associating every rural elementary school with a state accredited high school, just as every elementary school in the City of Columbia, Charleston, Greenville, Spartanburg, etc., is associated with the high school in each of these cities. Through such re-organization every factor mentioned above can be taken care of.

Every county in the State should be divided by its Legislative Delegation into high school districts, and every elementary school associated with one of the high schools, each elementary school retaining only so many grades as can be effectively taught by its teachers, the other grades being transported to the corresponding grades of the associated high school.

Through proper supervision from the associated high school, the standard of attainment in each grade can be kept up to the standard required for the corresponding grade in the associated high school. The pupils and patrons of the elementary schools will no longer remain elementary-school-minded, but will become high-school-minded, *i. e.*, they will set completion of the high school course as the minimum educational goal. Completion of high school should be the minimum educational goal in a democracy such as ours.

In the eighteen counties visited during the 1930-31 term, some or all of the weakness factors mentioned above were found in those counties not so organized, while in the counties partially or wholly organized into high school districts, these factors were rapidly disappearing. The associated elementary schools are preparing effectively their pupils for high school, where they made good and complete the high school course, whereas the comparatively few who enter high school from the elementary schools not so associated, have difficulty with the high school work, particularly the eighth grade.

The trouble in South Carolina is, not that she is spending too much for the education of her children, but that she is throwing away too much money on schools not properly organized. County politics is largely responsible for this situation, and the rural children who are compelled to attend the non-associated elementary schools are the victims. The remedy in each county lies with the local Legislative Delegation. The cost of operating the schools so organized is very little more than the cost of operating the schools not so organized, but the benefits educationally are immeasurably greater. If Horry and Dillon Counties can successfully operate and finance their schools so organized (and they are doing it most successfully), every other county in the State can do the same.

County Superintendents are urged to make every effort to put their schools on a cash basis. Past indebtedness should be taken care of in each district by a bond issue or special taxes covering a period of years, a budget of expenses should be made for every school, and each school should be made to keep its expenditures within this budget. Non-collection of taxes in each county is largely responsible for the deplorable financial situation in the schools of many of the counties, and this is again largely due to local politics. If county and state taxes were as effectively collected as town and city taxes, the financial troubles of County Superintendents would not be by any means so serious. We need reforms along the lines of efficient tax collections; as it now is, the man who pays taxes is penalized beyond what he can bear.

It was stated above that the most important factor contributing to weakness in rural schools is, lack of adequate supervision of instruction. To send out each year a body of young, untrained, inexperienced teachers to our rural schools and expect them to do a successful teaching job without supervisory help, is just as unwise financially as it would be for business organizations to place young, untrained, inexperienced people in charge of their banks, factories, farms, or other business without expert superintendents or supervisors to direct them. Failure in most instances is a foregone conclusion. And yet this is just what we do when we leave our rural schools unsupervised. We not only fail to get our money's worth, but, most tragical of all, we kill

the chances of many rural children to get the education that is their just due.

The County Superintendents have such an overwhelming amount of office and other administrative work that it is impossible for them to supervise their rural teachers as it should be done. The most effective supervision, as stated above, is emphatically that which should come from the associated high school. I repeat then, let every county be organized into high school districts, and all these good things shall be added unto the rural schools.

The work of the State Supervisors of Rural Schools was outlined in last year's report. The work of the State Supervisors is concerned chiefly with promoting State policies in rural education, administrative supervision, supervision of instruction, research and inspection. Supervision of instruction has as its objectives the improvement of teaching, and professional growth on the part of teachers; administrative supervision has as its greatest objective, reorganization of the rural schools for more effective education; promotion of State policies has as its objective the education of the people to an appreciation of those educational policies that will make for the greatest educational efficiency throughout the State as a whole; research has as its objective the compilation of comparative figures and statistics from all the counties, and from other states, whereby each county and the State may compare their educational progress with that being made elsewhere; inspection has as its objective the purpose of seeing that all State policies in education, and all rules, regulations, and requirements of the State Department of Education and the State Board of Education, are effectively carried out.

HIGH SCHOOLS

For the school year 1930-31, there were 303 public high schools for white pupils accredited by the State Board of Education. In these schools were employed 2038 teachers exclusive of principals and superintendents who did no teaching. The 2038 teachers had charge of 42,156 high school pupils as of October 15, 1930.

In addition to the public high schools for white pupils there were approximately 18 Negro schools doing acceptable high school work with three of these schools meeting fully all the

requirements of the State Board of Education for accredited work.

That a great investment of time, effort, and money is being made to give high school facilities to the children of South Carolina must be accepted on its face value from the very statement of statistical facts but before any reasonable, logical, worthwhile, or acceptable conclusion can be drawn as to an evaluation of this offering, the following questions should be answered after careful and intensive study by those responsible for high school conditions in South Carolina:

1. Is the money spent for high school education in South Carolina justifiable from the viewpoint of raising the intellectual, moral, and economic status of the State?

2. Does the program of studies imposed upon high school pupils offer the best opportunity for developing a future citizenship of economically productive, socially minded, ethically sound, home loving, and physically fit caliber?

3. Does South Carolina have the economic ability to care adequately for the educational needs of all worthy pupils who are of high school age or for that matter who attend the high schools at present?

4. Can South Carolina afford for its own welfare to provide high school facilities for the pupils who will soon be voting citizens of the State?

5. Are the high schools organized for the best interests of the State and of the pupils?

6. Are the teachers prepared to cope with the problems of modern day education so as to develop tangible worthwhile results in citizenship?

7. Does the prevailing size of the South Carolina high schools prohibit or offer an adequate opportunity for a curriculum that will dynamically function in the lives of those who attend the individual schools?

8. Is there a State educational policy that will bring improvements in its welfare through gradual purposeful change in the organization, administration, and instructional opportunities of the high schools?

The answer to the foregoing questions can only be made by a critical study of South Carolina economic and educational con-

ditions. Such a critical study to be of value must include the findings of the expert in economic affairs and the competent in educational affairs. Such findings can only be secured through a definite well organized plan to evaluate high school facilities and to recommend a desirable and practical solution.

Education should not be and is not a static thing. The kind of schooling for one generation may be entirely unsatisfactory for another generation. The purpose of this report is to give, in a limited space, the information about the high schools for 1931 and to show some trends in the high school situation based on comparative data for a ten year period.

ACCREDITED HIGH SCHOOLS

The following high schools for the 1930-31 session received full accreditation by the State Board of Education. To receive such a rating the schools must be so organized to meet the standards as set up by the State Board of Education as being standards that bring about, in so far as standards are concerned, the best type of organization for instructional purposes. The schools receiving the highest rating of the State Board of Education are rated as Diploma high schools because any graduate of these schools may be issued a diploma which certifies to the pupil's having met the requirements of standard high school work.

DIPLOMA HIGH SCHOOLS—1930-1931

Abbeville	Bennettsville
Aiken	Berea
Allendale	Bethany
Anderson	Bethune
Andrews	Bishopville
Antioch (Darlington County)	Blacksburg
Antioch (Kershaw County)	Blackstock
Antreville	Blackville
Aynor	Blaney
Bamberg	Blenheim
Bannockburn	Bluffton
Barnwell	Blythewood
Batesburg-Leesville	Boiling Springs
Beaufort	Bowman
Belton	Branchville

Britton's Neck	Dovesville
Brunson	Due West
Buford	Dunbarton
Bush River	Duncan
Calhoun-Clemson	Easley
Calhoun Falls	Ebenezer
Camden	Edgefield
Cameron	Edgemoor
Campobello	Edisto Island
Central (Lee County)	Ehrhardt
Central (Pickens County)	Ellenton
Centenary	Elim
Chapin	Ellen Woodside
Charlotte Thompson	Elliott
Cheraw	Elloree
High School of Charleston	Estill
Chesnee	Fairfax
Chester	Fairforest
Chesterfield	Fair Play
Cleveland	Fairview (Lee County)
Clinton	Fairview (Lexington County)
Clio	Flat Creek
Clover	Fletcher Memorial
Columbia	Florence
Conway	Floyds
Consolidated No. 1	Fork Shoals
Cope	Fort Lawn
Cordova	Fort Mill
Cottageville	Fountain Inn
Coward	Furman
Cowpens	Gaffney
Cross	Garnett
Cross Anchor	Georgetown
Cross Hill	Gilbert
Dacusville	Gramling
Darlington	Graniteville
De la Howe	Gray Court-Owings
Denmark	Gray's Consolidated
Dillon	Great Falls
Donalds	Greelyville

Greenbrier	Latta
Green Sea	Laurens
Greenville	Lebanon
Greenwood	Lexington
Greer	Liberty
Hampton	Little Mountain
Hannah	Lockhart
Harleyville	Lodge
Hartsville	Loris
Heath Springs	Lowndesville
Hebron (Lee County)	Lydia
Hebron (Willi'b'rg County)	Lynchburg
Hemingway	McBee
Hendersonville	McColl
Hickory Grove	McClellanville
Hickory Tavern	McCormick
Hillcrest	Macedonia-Angelus
Holly Hill	Macedonia (Berkeley County)
Holly Springs	Manning
Honea Path	Marion
Indian Land	Mauldin
Inman	Mayesville
Iva	Memminger
Jefferson	Midway (Kershaw County)
Jenkinsville	Moncks Corner
Johns Island	Monetta
Johnsonville	Monticello
Johnston	Mountain View
Jonesville	Mountville
Jordan	Mt. Croghan
Keowee	Mt. Pisgah
Kershaw	Mullins
Kingstree	Murray Vocational
Lake City	Myrtle Beach
Lake Swamp	Neeses
Lake View	Newberry
Lamar	New Brookland
Lancaster	New Prospect
Landrum	Nichols
Langley	Ninety Six

North
 North Augusta
 North Charleston
 Norway
 Oakley Hall
 Oakway
 Olanta
 Olar
 O'Neill
 Orangeburg
 Pacolet
 Pageland
 Pamplico
 Parker
 Pauline
 Pelion
 Pelzer
 Pendleton
 Pickens
 Piedmont
 Pine Grove
 Pinewood
 Pomaria
 Prosperity
 Providence
 Rains
 Reidville
 Richburg
 Ridgeland
 Ridge Spring
 Ridgeville
 Ridgeway
 Riverside
 Rock Hill
 Roebuck
 Rowesville
 Ruffin
 Union (Rhems)
 Ruby
 St. Albans

St. George
 St. Matthews
 St. Pauls
 St. Stephen
 Salem (Oconee County)
 Salem (Clarendon County)
 Salley
 Saluda
 Sardis
 Seneca
 Scranton
 Sharon (York County)
 Silverstreet
 Simpsonville
 Six Mile
 Smoaks
 Socastee
 Spartanburg
 Springfield
 Starr
 Stoney Hill
 Summerton
 Summerville
 Sumter
 Swansea
 Tamassee
 Taylors
 Timmonsville
 Townville
 Travellers Rest
 Trenton
 Turbeville
 Union
 Varnville
 Wagener
 Walhalla
 Walterboro
 Ward
 Washington Consolidated
 Wampee

Ware Shoals
 Welcome
 Wellford
 Westminster
 West Springs
 White Plains
 Whitmire
 Williamston

Williston
 Windsor
 Winnsboro
 Winthrop Training
 Woodruff
 York
 Zoar
 Zion

NEGRO HIGH SCHOOLS

Diploma High Schools—1930-1931

Booker Washington, Columbia; Mayo, Darlington; Sims, Union.

LENGTH OF HIGH SCHOOL DAY

The high schools are commonly organized in South Carolina either as single session or double session schools, the terms used to designate whether or not there is a break in the school day for lunch or dinner. There are advocates of both plans as such, but the real question to be considered is whether or not an adequate school day can be organized when there is no opportunity given for pupils to eat their lunch. Too many hours in school without food will jeopardize the health of pupils. On the other hand it is questionable whether or not a school can get in a sufficient amount of school day time between breakfast and dinner. While a longer school day is justifiable, it must be understood that a long school day which keeps children in school without food can not be justified. Where a long school day is required, there must be made provision for lunch. Especially is this true when pupils come twelve and fifteen miles from their homes to attend school.

At present the single or double session school plan does not necessarily determine the length of the school day for an individual school as may be found in Table I.

TABLE I: TIME ALLOTMENT TO TEACHING IN SINGLE AND DOUBLE SESSION HIGH SCHOOLS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Teaching Hours in Daily Schedule	No. of Double Ses. Schools	No. of Single Ses. Schools	All Schools
From 3½ through 4	0	1	1
From 4 through 4½	2	61	63
From 4½ through 5	17	77	94
From 5 through 5½	55	66	121
From 5½ through 6	13	8	21
From 6 through 6½	2	1	3
Total	89	214	303

From Table I, it may be pointed out that some of the single session schools have a longer actual teaching day than do a few of the double session schools. However, the double session school tends to give more time to teaching as, for example, the 55 of the 89 double session schools have a teaching time of from 5 to 5½ hours while 77 of the 214 single session schools have a teaching time of from 4½ to 5 hours daily.

The average teaching time for all the high schools runs 4 hours, 53 minutes while the single session schools run on the average 4 hours, 45 minutes, and the double session schools run on the average 5 hours, 13 minutes. There is an actual average difference of 28 minutes between the double and single session schools.

A law enacted to require 5 teaching hours in the high schools of South Carolina would affect approximately 158, or 52 per cent of the 303 high schools. Perhaps after all the length of the school day is not the vital question.

Instruction is not guaranteed in terms of clock hours. If there is a long school day with no provision for lunch and an inadequate program of instruction to fill the time, the results may be both detrimental to the physical well-being of the pupils and anything else but conducive to good behavior on the part of the pupils. The longer school day should be demanded, however, as a means of putting in a modern program of high school education, but it should not be demanded until the studies are provided and until lunches for pupils are provided.

An examination of Table II, will show that while there are a fewer number of double session schools than single session, the double session schools offer on the whole a broader program of studies than do the single session schools.

TABLE II: NUMBER OF PUPILS TAKING CERTAIN SUBJECTS BY GRADES IN HIGH SCHOOL AND THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OFFERING THE SUBJECTS

	Single Session Schools			Double Session Schools			All Schools		
	Number of Pupils Taking Subject	Number of Schools Offering Subject	Per Cent of Schools Offering Subject in Grade	Number of Pupils Taking Subject	Number of Schools Offering Subject	Per Cent of Schools Offering Subject in Grade	Number of Pupils Taking Subject	Number of Schools Offering Subject	Per Cent of All Schools Offering Subject
Eighth Grade Subjects									
English	9,006	214	100	4,923	89	100	13,929	303	100
General Science	6,251	169	79	3,830	71	80	10,081	240	79
Latin	3,348	165	77	1,860	69	78	5,208	234	77
Arithmetic (Half Year)	4,033	117	55	2,007	49	55	6,040	166	55
Algebra (All Year)	5,667	111	51	3,113	46	52	8,780	157	52
Algebra (Half Year)	3,293	97	45	1,851	43	48	5,144	140	46
Civics (Half Year)	3,372	98	46	1,689	39	44	5,061	137	45
Agriculture	1,278	96	45	641	40	45	1,919	136	45
Home Economics	1,806	81	38	1,462	49	55	3,268	130	43
Ancient History (Half Year)	3,070	89	42	1,693	35	39	4,763	124	41
Ancient History (All Year)	2,355	62	29	747	23	26	3,102	85	28
Arithmetic (All Year)	595	10	5	400	5	6	995	15	5
Manual Training	161	5	2	289	6	7	450	11	4
Biology	77	5	2	69	4	4	146	9	3
Geography (Physical)	274	5	2	37	3	3	311	8	3
Textile Training .....	....	....	....	167	6	7	167	6	2
Mechanical Drawing	87	2	.9	79	3	3	166	5	2
Business Training	30	2	.9	113	1	1	143	3	1
Machine Shop	14	1	.5	84	2	2	98	3	1
Wood Shop	30	1	.5	138	1	1	168	2	.7
Auto Shop	2	1	.5	....	....	....	2	1	.3
Business Arithmetic (Half Year)	28	1	.5	....	....	....	28	1	.3
Vocational Civics (Half Year)	97	1	.5	....	....	....	97	1	.3
Vocational Arithmetic	20	1	.5	....	....	....	20	1	.3
Vocational Guidance .....	....	....	....	68	1	1	68	1	.3
Music .....	....	....	....	24	1	1	24	1	.3
Household Mechanics .....	....	....	....	227	1	1	227	1	.3

TABLE II: NUMBER OF PUPILS TAKING CERTAIN SUBJECTS BY GRADES IN HIGH SCHOOL AND THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OFFERING THE SUBJECTS

	Single Session Schools			Double Session Schools			All Schools		
	Number of Pupils Taking Subject	Number of Schools Offering Subject	Per Cent of Schools Offering Subject in Grade	Number of Pupils Taking Subject	Number of Schools Offering Subject	Per Cent of Schools Offering Subject in Grade	Number of Pupils Taking Subject	Number of Schools Offering Subject	Per Cent of All Schools Offering Subject
Ninth Grade Subjects									
English	7,081	214	100	4,160	89	100	11,241	303	100
Algebra (All Year)	7,208	211	99	3,825	86	97	11,033	299	99
Latin	2,960	176	82	1,695	69	78	4,655	245	81
Biology	4,031	133	62	2,097	54	60	6,128	187	62
History (All Year)	3,870	133	62	2,645	54	60	6,515	187	62
Home Economics	1,594	84	39	753	47	53	2,347	131	43
Agriculture	879	92	43	339	34	38	1,218	126	42
Geography (Commercial)	1,066	46	21	439	18	20	1,505	64	21
History (Half Year)	414	15	7	147	8	9	561	23	8
Civics (Half Year)	359	13	6	152	9	10	511	22	7
General Science	249	13	6	12	2	2	261	15	5
Manual Training	129	4	2	360	6	7	489	10	3
Mechanical Drawing	37	3	1	256	5	6	293	8	3
French	166	6	3	...	...	...	166	6	2
Arithmetic (Half Year)	52	2	0.9	62	3	3	114	5	2
Typewriting	77	3	1	4	1	1	81	4	1
Shorthand	43	3	1	4	1	1	47	4	1
Textile Training .....	...	...	...	31	3	3	31	3	1
Spanish	52	3	1	...	...	...	52	3	1
Business Arithmetic	30	2	0.9	135	1	1	165	3	1
Machine Shop	14	1	0.5	45	2	2	59	3	1
Arithmetic (All Year)	33	1	0.5	27	1	1	60	2	0.7
Algebra (Half Year)	28	1	0.5	140	1	1	168	2	0.7
Bookkeeping	46	1	0.5	270	1	1	316	1	0.3
Mechanical Mathematics	18	1	0.5	...	...	...	13	1	0.3
Auto Shop	13	1	0.5	...	...	...	13	1	0.3
Vocational Mathematics .....	...	...	...	105	1	1	105	1	0.3
Chemistry .....	...	...	...	6	1	1	6	6	0.3
Plane Geometry (Half Year)	28	1	0.5	...	...	...	28	1	0.3
Art	142	1	0.5	...	...	...	142	1	0.3
Sociology .....	...	...	...	141	1	1	141	1	0.3
Physical Education .....	...	...	...	105	1	1	105	1	0.3
Public School Music .....	...	...	...	10	1	1	10	1	0.3

TABLE II: NUMBER OF PUPILS TAKING CERTAIN SUBJECTS BY GRADES IN HIGH SCHOOL AND THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OFFERING THE SUBJECTS

	Single Session Schools			Double Session Schools			All Schools		
	Number of Pupils Taking Subject	Number of Schools Of- fering Subject	Per Cent of Schools Of- fering Subject in Grade	Number of Pupils Taking Subject	Number of Schools Of- fering Subject	Per Cent of Schools Of- fering Subject in Grade	Number of Pupils Taking Subject	Number of Schools Of- fering Subject	Per Cent of All Schools Offering Subject
Tenth Grade Subjects									
English	5,974	213	100	2,982	89	100	8,948	302	100
French	4,423	198	93	2,194	86	97	6,617	284	94
Plane Geometry	5,029	176	83	2,877	84	94	7,916	260	86
History (All Year)	3,867	138	65	1,986	62	70	5,853	200	66
Latin	517	58	27	378	26	29	895	84	28
Geography (Physical)	1,171	58	27	388	21	24	1,559	79	26
Chemistry	1,069	42	20	832	23	26	1,901	65	22
Agriculture	249	38	18	129	14	16	378	52	17
Typewriting	732	27	13	575	18	20	1,307	45	15
Shorthand	614	25	12	556	17	19	1,170	42	14
Civics (Half Year)	621	32	15	177	9	10	798	41	14
History (Half Year)	550	27	13	190	10	11	740	37	12
Bookkeeping	631	22	10	502	14	16	1,133	36	12
Home Economics	277	22	10	131	11	12	408	33	11
Biology	264	12	6	76	6	7	340	18	6
Algebra (All Year)	396	12	6	55	5	6	451	17	6
Economics (Half Year)	191	11	5	43	4	4	234	15	5
Algebra (Half Year)	207	10	5	....	....	....	207	10	3
General Science	108	7	3	71	3	3	179	10	3
Physics	114	9	4	....	....	....	114	9	3
Business Law	121	4	2	41	1	1	162	5	2
Solid Geometry	103	4	2	....	....	....	103	4	1
Spanish	50	3	1	51	1	1	101	4	1
Mechanical Drawing	22	2	0.9	25	1	1	47	3	1
Arithmetic (Half Year)	48	2	0.9	3	1	1	51	3	1
Arithmetic (All Year)	25	2	0.9	21	1	1	46	3	1
Physical Education	31	2	0.9	....	....	....	31	2	0.7
Wood Shop	24	2	0.9	....	....	....	24	2	0.7
Music .....	....	....	....	5	1	1	5	1	0.3
Bible .....	....	....	....	35	1	1	35	1	0.3
Auto Shop	14	1	0.5	....	....	....	14	1	0.3
Mechanical Mathematics	10	1	0.5	....	....	....	10	1	0.3
Machine Shop	3	1	0.5	....	....	....	3	1	0.3
Manual Training .....	....	....	....	11	1	1	11	1	0.3

TABLE II: NUMBER OF PUPILS TAKING CERTAIN SUBJECTS BY GRADES IN HIGH SCHOOL AND THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OFFERING THE SUBJECTS

	Single Session Schools			Schools Double Session			All Schools		
	Number of Pupils Taking Subject	Number of Schools Offering Subject	Per Cent of Schools Offering Subject in Grade	Number of Pupils Taking Subject	Number of Schools Offering Subject	Per Cent of Schools Offering Subject in Grade	Number of Pupils Taking Subject	Number of Schools Offering Subject	Per Cent of All Schools Offering Subject
Eleventh Grade Subjects									
English	4,721	206	100	2,611	87	100	7,332	293	100
French	3,134	195	95	866	77	91	4,000	272	93
History	2,214	88	43	1,389	30	34	3,603	118	40
Algebra (Half Year)	1,331	80	39	566	31	36	1,897	111	38
Civics (Half Year)	1,414	67	28	517	30	34	1,931	97	33
History (Half Year)	1,307	58	28	499	28	32	1,806	86	29
Physics	972	59	29	610	24	28	1,582	83	28
El. Economics (Half Year)	771	53	26	357	29	33	1,128	82	28
Physical Geography	711	52	25	213	19	22	924	71	24
Solid Geometry	647	40	19	210	17	20	857	57	19
Latin	353	40	19	230	13	15	583	53	18
Plane Geometry	762	41	20	87	7	8	849	48	16
Bookkeeping	518	29	14	237	18	21	755	47	16
Typewriting	449	24	12	314	16	18	763	40	14
Shorthand	383	23	11	272	16	18	655	39	13
Chemistry	379	23	11	173	10	11	552	33	11
Home Economics	223	18	9	145	13	15	368	31	11
Agriculture	83	18	9	65	10	11	148	28	10
Algebra (All Year)	341	18	9	398	7	8	739	25	9
Arithmetic (Half Year)	125	9	4	110	9	10	235	18	6
Biology	158	14	7	13	3	3	171	17	6
General Science	76	8	4	57	5	6	113	13	4
Business Law (Half Year)	176	7	3	77	2	2	253	9	3
Wood Shop	37	3	1	4	1	1	41	4	1
Mechanical Drawing	22	2	1	21	1	1	43	3	1
Trigonometry	10	1	0.5	34	2	2	44	3	1
Office Training	7	1	0.5	76	2	2	83	3	1
Art	27	1	0.5	16	1	1	43	2	0.7
Business Arithmetic .....	.....	.....	.....	56	2	2	56	2	0.7
Shop Mathematics	7	1	0.5	.....	.....	.....	7	1	0.3
Machine Shop	3	1	0.5	.....	.....	.....	3	1	0.3
Auto Shop	6	1	0.5	.....	.....	.....	6	1	0.3
Spanish .....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	1	8	1	0.3
Physical Education .....	.....	.....	.....	35	1	1	35	1	0.3
Business English .....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	5	1	0.3

TABLE III: ENROLMENT BY GRADES AND SEX IN THE PUBLIC WHITE HIGH SCHOOLS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Grade	Boys	Girls	Total
8th Grade	6,872	7,127	13,999
9th Grade	5,091	6,093	11,184
10th Grade	4,152	5,337	9,489
11th Grade	3,190	4,294	7,484
Total	19,305	22,851	42,156

From Table III, it is seen that, in every grade of the high schools, there are more girls than boys. Furthermore, it is clearly shown that there is a gradual elimination of pupils as the higher grades are reached. An analysis of the causes of this elimination should prove of value in determining whether or not the elimination is due to economic causes or to a narrow curriculum in the upper grades that does not suit the interests and abilities of the pupils who drop out of school.

Table IV shows the elimination of pupils from high school more clearly than enrolment figures. Table IV gives the enrolment by grades and sex of the grades that enrolled, in years past, the 1931 graduating class.

TABLE IV: ENROLMENT BY GRADES AND SEX OF THE 1931 GRADUATING CLASS

Year	Grade	Boys	Girls	Total
1928	8	5,881	6,225	12,106
1929	9	4,813	5,588	10,401
1930	10	3,897	4,939	8,836
1931	11	3,190	4,294	7,484
Total number of graduates 1931				6,273

Table IV shows that approximately 48 per cent of the 1931 graduating class was eliminated from high school after entering the eighth grade. That the high schools are not serving all pupils of high school age in South Carolina may be shown by comparing the statistical information of the 1930 United States Census and the high school enrolment. Theoretically all pupils between the ages of 14 and 17 years inclusive should be enrolled in the high schools, if the high schools are serving all available pupils. The United States Census of 1930 gives 178,794 native born white people between the ages of 12 and 19 years. Half

this number would, for all practical purposes, be the number of white native born people between the ages of 14 and 17 years in South Carolina. From such an assumption, there are 89,397 white native born people between the ages of 14 and 17 years in South Carolina. On the other hand there are 42,156 pupils in the public high schools. It may be fairly accurately estimated that there are 47,241 white children of high school age in South Carolina who are not in the public high schools. Of course there are a few of these pupils in private schools and a few are retarded and have not reached high school, but in addition there are pupils over 17 years of age enrolled in the high schools. It appears safe to say that at present approximately only 47 per cent of the theoretical number of white high school pupils are being served by the public high schools. The rapid growth of the high schools in enrolment and in buildings leads the casual observer to believe that all pupils of high school age are enrolled in the high schools. Frequently superficial observation brings forth the comment that too many pupils are in high school and that too much money is being spent for the education of high school pupils. If such is the case, one may well ask what would be the result should the 47,000 boys and girls of high school age who are not in high school decide to attend the high schools of the State. That only 47 per cent of the boys and girls of high school age are in high school is not discouraging but represents a vast increase in high school attendance for a ten-year period. A similar study was made in 1921 of the white high school enrolment based on the 1920 census. It was found at that time that only 20.7 per cent of the white high school pupils were in public high schools. 47 per cent in school now compared to 20.7 per cent in 1921 represents a remarkable advance. While this proportional increase in high school enrolment has been taking place for the past ten years, other remarkable changes have gone into effect during the time.

TEN-YEAR COMPARISON OF THE WHITE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS OF SOUTH CAROLINA



Chart I on page 53 shows the size and location of public white high schools in 1921, while Chart II on page 54 shows the size and location of the high schools in 1931. In 1921, 84 per cent of the high schools employed five or fewer teachers each. In

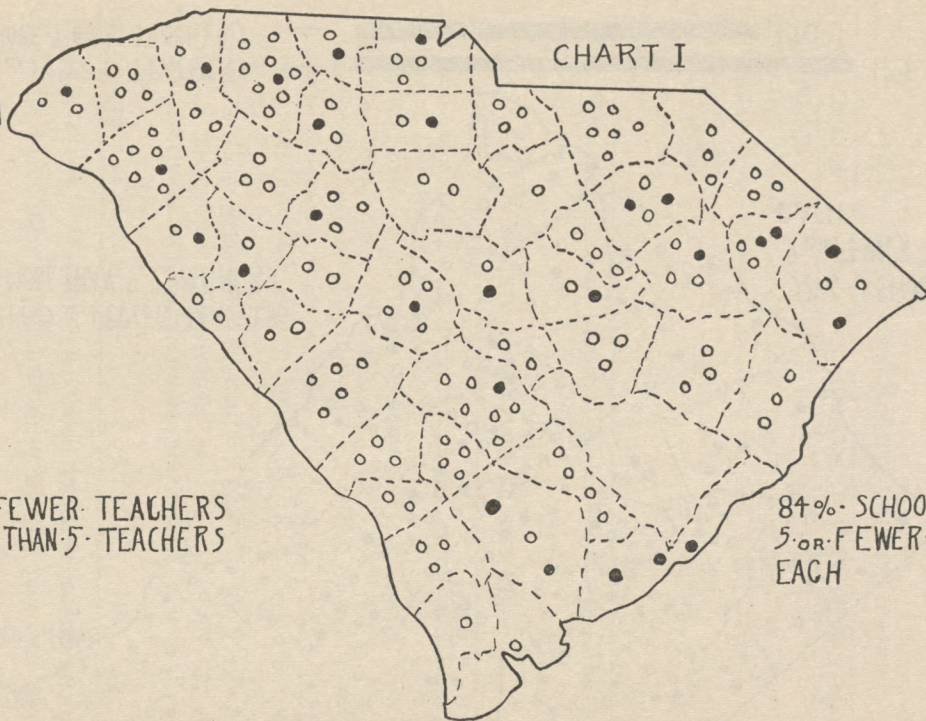
MAP of SOUTH CAROLINA
ILLUSTRATING
LOCATION AND NUMBER of
HIGH SCHOOLS - 1921

CHART I

O = SCHOOLS WITH 5 OR FEWER TEACHERS
● = SCHOOLS WITH MORE THAN 5 TEACHERS

84% SCHOOLS EMPLOYED
5 OR FEWER TEACHERS
EACH

SCHOOLS WITH 5 OR FEWER TEACHERS =  125
SCHOOLS WITH MORE THAN 5 TEACHERS =  23



MAP of SOUTH CAROLINA
ILLUSTRATING
LOCATION AND NUMBER of HIGH SCHOOLS
1931

CHART II

- O = SCHOOLS WITH 5 OR FEWER TEACHERS
● = SCHOOLS WITH MORE THAN 5 TEACHERS

57% SCHOOLS HAVE
5 OR FEWER TEACHERS
EACH

SCHOOLS WITH 5 OR FEWER TEACHERS = 173
SCHOOLS WITH MORE THAN 5 TEACHERS = 130

1931, the small high school continues to dominate but here we find only 57 per cent of the high school employing five or fewer teachers each. Furthermore, in 1921, there were only 148 public white high schools as compared with 303 in 1931.

TABLE V: SIZE OF ENROLMENTS OF THE HIGH SCHOOLS

Pupils Enrolled	Number of High Schools 1931
Fewer than 50	40
50 through 100	125
101 through 150	56
151 through 200	30
201 through 300	29
301 through 500	13
Over 500	10

(1.) Fifty-third Annual Report of State Superintendent of Education 1921, page 120.

TABLE VI: KINDS OF HIGH SCHOOLS

	1921	1931
Number of Two-teacher High Schools	44	9
Number of Three-teacher High Schools	41	75
Number of Four-teacher High Schools	27	48
Number of Five-teacher High Schools	13	41
Number of Six-teacher High Schools	7	21
Number of Seven-teacher High Schools	3	22
Number of Eight-teacher High Schools	2	29
Number of Nine-teacher High Schools	1	10
Number of Ten-teacher High Schools	2	10
Number of Schools with more than ten teachers ..	8	38
Total Number of High Schools	148	303

Tables V and VI show the trend toward consolidating high school facilities into larger units during the past ten years.

TABLE VII: TEN-YEAR COMPARISON OF HIGH SCHOOL ENROLMENT, NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, AND NUMBER OF GRADUATES

Items	1921 (2)	1931	Per Cent Gain
Enrolment	13,955	42,156	202%
Number of Schools	148	303	105%
Number of Teachers	655 (3)	2,038	206%
Number of Graduates	655	6,273	843%

A detailed analysis of Table VII is impossible to give in limited space. There are, however, a few general observations that may be made. The enrolment has increased in greater proportions than has the number of buildings. Such increase results from consolidation and from greater proportions of pupils remaining in school for the upper grades. The enrolment and the number of teachers have remained practically in constant proportion for the ten year period. This probably is due to the fact that pupils drop out of the higher grades in great numbers leaving small classes which must be taught by teachers if the upper grade children are to be taught at all. A small class demands as much in school time of the teachers as does a large class. In addition, courses of study have been added to the high school program of studies during the ten year period thereby giving facilities that fit the individual needs of pupils, but also demanding more time of teachers for the different courses.

That the number of teachers has not increased in any great degree as compared to the number of pupils is remarkable in that teachers today are required to give time to study periods, library work, extra-curricular activities, whereas ten years ago the high schools were, with few exceptions, almost entirely college preparatory. If modern vocational courses and other studies that enrich the high school offerings are added, the teaching load is not lessened but in so far as number of pupils is concerned, on the surface, it would appear that the teaching load is lessened. The additions to the courses are nevertheless highly necessary if the schools are to serve the real needs of the pupils and give all something worthwhile and usable after graduation. The 843 per cent increase in number of graduates shows that the schools are serving greater proportions in the upper grades of high school. The benefits from pupils remaining in school until graduation cannot at present be measured for such has been the case for only a short time. Furthermore, it must be remembered while the great increase in graduates has come at the same time only about

2. From Fifty-third Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education—1921, pages 122-133.

3. From Fifty-eighth Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education—1928, page 44.

50 per cent of the high school pupils are yet in high school. As the elimination of pupils is gradually lessened, the upper grades will become larger in proportion to the lower grades and the teachers will be proportionately fewer in number as compared to the enrollment.

THE CURRICULUM

To indicate how the time of teachers given to instruction and how the time of pupils given to various subjects have changed during the ten-year period, tables and charts have been included. One must be impressed by the readjustment of teachers and pupils in various subjects during the past ten years. This ever changing condition must continue and perhaps change more rapidly in the future if the schools are to keep in line with modern advancement in the world about it. One criticism usually made of the schools is that they do not keep close enough to the progress of the State, but when one glances at the readjustment of South Carolina high schools and at the same time realizes that there has been very little encouragement given by the State to individual schools to meet modern conditions, one must feel that local school people are making an effort to adjust courses to the needs of the pupils. Perhaps some of the changing emphasis has not been for the best, as for example, the shifting from Latin to modern language study, but there is an underlying cause for such shifting and the State could well afford to spend at least a small amount of money to find out what shifting and what readjustments are essential and what are not.

TABLE VIII—NUMBER OF WEEKLY TEACHING PERIODS, PER CENT OF TOTAL TIME GIVEN BY TEACHERS TO SUBJECTS, NUMBER OF PUPILS TAKING SUBJECT, AND PER CENT OF TIME SPENT BY PUPILS IN CLASSES OF THE WHITE HIGH SCHOOLS FOR 1931.

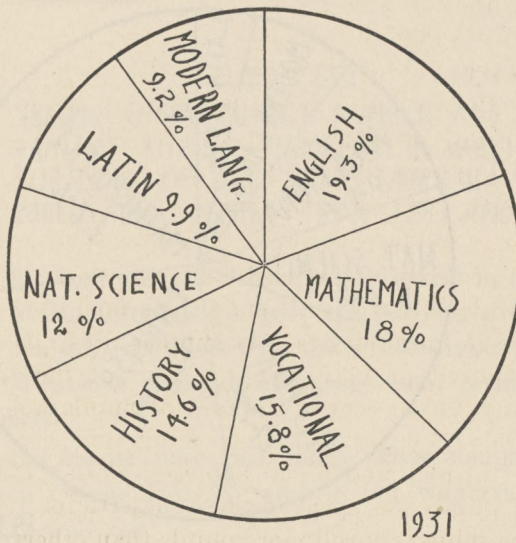
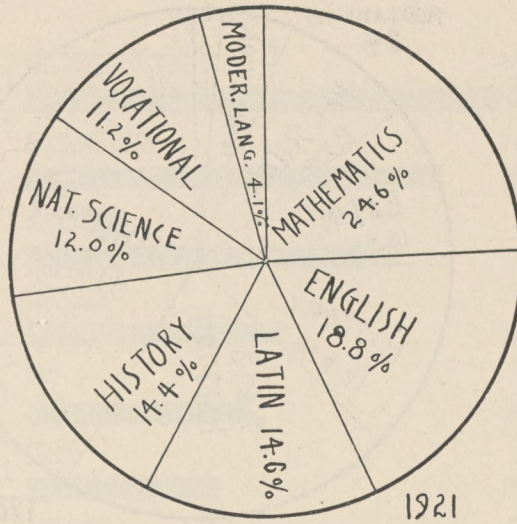
Subject	Weekly Teaching Periods	Per Cent of Time Given by Teachers to Subjects	No. Pupils Taking Subjects	Per Cent of Time Spent by Pupils in Classes
English	6,005	19.3%	47,172	25.3%
Mathematics	5,625	18.0%	41,450	27.0%
Latin	3,080	9.9%	11,341	3.6%
Natural Science	4,040	12.0%	25,702	10.6%
History	4,548	14.6%	37,293	17.3%
Vocational	3,890	15.8%	19,050	9.4%
Modern Language	2,850	9.2%	22,285	6.6%

From Table VIII are determined the comparative percentages of time given by teachers to classroom work in the various subjects of high school. Also, from this table, the comparative percentages of time spent by pupils in class periods in the various subjects are found. In 1921 (5) the per cent of total teaching time devoted to each high school subject in all the white high schools of the State is indicated in Chart III. Also, in Chart III is given the comparative percentages of time given to the various high school subjects in the white high schools for 1931. From Chart III it may be readily seen how the total time given by the teachers to high school subjects has varied from 1921 to 1931.

Now that the per cent of the total teaching time has changed so very much during the ten-year period, from the Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education for 1921, it has been found how pupils distributed their time among the various high school subjects and from Table VIII, Chart IV has been made to show how the distribution of the time of pupils has changed during the last ten years. As an example in 1921, pupils spent 41.7 per cent of their time in the study of mathematics while in 1931, the high school pupils spent 27 per cent of their school time in mathematics classes. Charts III and IV when compared, illustrate that while a large amount of time may be given by teachers to certain subjects in the high schools, it does not necessarily follow that pupils take these subjects. As an illustration, 9.9 per cent of the teaching time was given to Latin instruction while only 3.6 per cent of the school time of the pupils was devoted to Latin classes. As another illustration, vocational subjects required in 1931, 15.8 per cent of the total teaching time but only 9.4 per cent of the time of pupils was spent in this subject. Only 14.6 per cent of teaching time was given to the teaching of history and social subjects, while 17.3 per cent of the time of pupils was spent in these subjects for 1931. In other words, some subjects enroll more pupils than others. This varia-

4. Double laboratory periods were reduced to single periods to be included as teaching periods.

5. Fifty-third Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education—1921, page 133.



CHART·III: SHOWING·10-YEAR·COMPARISON·OF
PROPORTIONATE·TEACHING·TIME·GIVEN·TO
VARIOUS·SUBJECTS·IN·S.C·HIGH·SCHOOLS

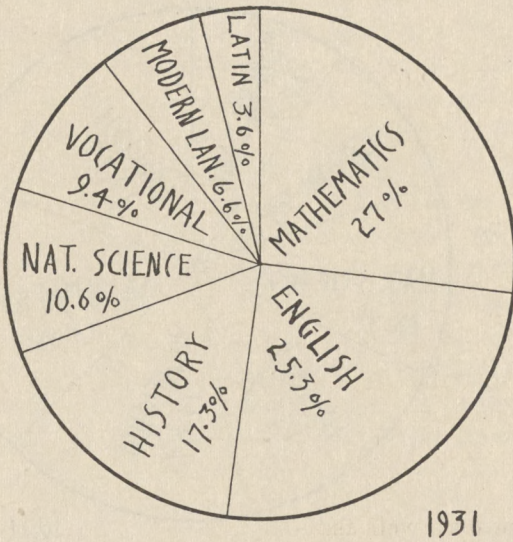
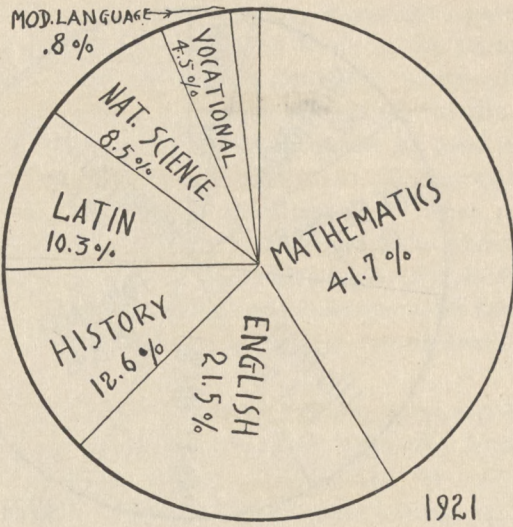


CHART-IV: SHOWING 10-YEAR COMPARISON OF PUPILS' DISTRIBUTION OF TIME TO SUBJECTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA HIGH SCHOOLS

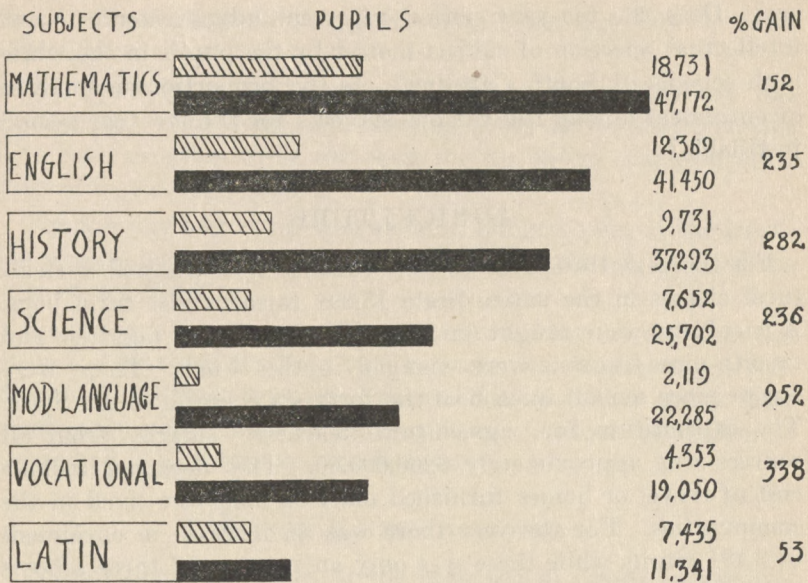


1921 = 1931 = 

CHART-V: SHOWING COMPARISON OF NUMBER AND PERCENT GAIN OF PUPILS ENROLLED IN VARIOUS SUBJECTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA WHITE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS FOR 1921 AND 1931.

tion in class size indicates the degree pupils enroll in certain subjects. Chart V illustrates graphically the ten-year growth in enrollments in the subjects offered by the white high schools. The chart also indicates a changed emphasis from certain subjects to other subjects.

An interested reader may gain many other comparisons and reactions from Charts III, IV, and V, but whatever the reactions, one may well ask:

Is the time spent teaching certain subjects justifiable from the point of view of enrolment in the subjects? Are some subjects so important to a few pupils that there is a justification of the time spent in the subjects regardless of the number of pupils taking the subjects? Does the ten-year period represent progress or mere change in time allotment to subjects by teach-

ers? Does the ten-year period represent advancement toward intellectual selection of subject-matter by the pupils in the white high schools of South Carolina? Is the proportionate increase of enrolment among the various subjects for the ten-year period justifiable?

AGRICULTURE

For the year 1930-31 there were enrolled in vocational agricultural classes in the entire State 15,891 farmers and farm boys. Agriculture was taught in 219 schools. Two hundred and twenty-nine teachers were engaged in this work. There were one or more schools in each of the forty-six counties in the State. The expenditure for agricultural teachers' salaries from all sources was approximately \$260,000.00. This does not include cost of travel or homes furnished married men who lived in the communities. For the year there was an increase in enrolment of 3,491 pupils while there was only an increase of three schools over the previous year and there were two fewer teachers employed than the previous year. The value of improvement practices put into operation by these more than 15,000 pupils under the direction of agricultural teachers was \$914,720.65.

SUPERVISED PRACTICE WORK

The supervised practice work for the year was modified in every way possible to meet the needs of the various pupils enrolled in these classes. Economic production of all farm products was emphasized whenever possible. Much attention was given to teaching the various methods of soil improvement. High school students were taught many of the various phases of the principles of economics underlying intelligent and safe farming in South Carolina. The farm boys were helped thru their teaching programs to play better their part as members of the farm family and citizens of the community. Emphasis was placed upon boys, thru their supervised practice work, supplementing the income of the home farm.

The practical problems of the home farms of the boys enrolled in the classes were used as a basis for the class instruction in the high school. This instruction was carried to the home farms of the pupils in an individual way by the agricultural teachers

thus increasing the boys' opportunity of learning how to farm efficiently.

The year's program in supervised practice for each boy was made a part of the long time farming program for that boy, this long time program to be the basis for his entire course in agriculture in the high school.

The keeping of records was made in integral part of the learning process both in the class activities and in the activities of the boys on the farm.

A decline in the price of farm products lessened the financial income of many of the boys but the strenuous farm business conditions in the State intensified the instruction and in many cases made it of more value to the boy than it might have been if prices had been better and business easy.

FUTURE FARMER ACTIVITIES

The organized activities of the high school pupils in agriculture under the name of "Future Palmetto Farmers of South Carolina" was much more active than for the previous year. Agricultural teachers and vocational pupils showed increased interest everywhere in the value of this organization as a means of training prospective farmers in the necessary organized activities of modern farm life. The State organization affiliated with the national organization known as Future Farmers of America. Delegates were sent by the State organization to the national convention in Kansas City in November, 1930.

Educators, business men and citizens everywhere interested in the future well being in South Carolina showed an increased interest in the value of this organization as a training ground for the future farmers of South Carolina

The following paragraph is a part of the creed of this organization and indicates some of the objectives of the training carried on through it: "I believe in leadership from ourselves and respect from others. I believe in my own ability to work efficiently and think clearly, with such knowledge and skill as I can secure, and in the ability of organized farmers to serve our own and the public interest in marketing the product of our toil. I believe we can safeguard those rights against practices and policies that are unfair."

ECONOMIC AND OUTLOOK MATERIAL

With both the adult farmers and the high school boys much attention was given to teaching outlook material as a basis for the most probable sort of farming in the State. Much of this material was prepared by the teacher training division at Clemson College. A great deal of material provided by the United States Bureau of Economics was used. The attendance of adult farmers in classes in which this material was taught was excellent. Much interest was shown by farmers everywhere in studying the fundamental economic facts and principles that underlie sane farming in South Carolina. Experimental data from Clemson College and all other possible sources were collected and passed upon by the heads of the Division of Subject Matter at Clemson College and sent out by the teacher training division of the college for the use of the teachers and farmers in the State in these classes.

Much valuable material that bears upon efficient farming in South Carolina was collected from the farmers by the agricultural teachers. This material was sent to the teacher training division at Clemson College and compiled by them for the use of the teachers and pupils in the vocational classes in the State.

EVENING CLASS WORK

Interest continued to increase in evening class work for adult farmers in all parts of the State. Much attention was given to the teaching of marketing of various farm products.

In the tobacco section of the State the teacher trainers and specialists from the U. S. Bureau of Economics helped the vocational teachers to organize material for teaching of tobacco marketing and in spite of the unsettled conditions of the tobacco market a good response was given to this phase of the work. Farmers were taught many facts and principles involved in the grading and marketing of tobacco. A few years of this sort of teaching showed improve the facilities for the farmers' marketing their tobacco in the most efficient way. The teaching of cotton marketing was continued in many sections of the State. Farmers in the evening classes in all parts of the State are becoming much more familiar with facts and methods of procedure in grading and marketing of cotton. The attendance upon

evening classes on this subject was excellent. In certain sections of the State some instruction was given on the marketing of livestock and truck crops with reasonable results.

MECHANICAL WORK

In certain sections considerable progress was made in the teaching of farm mechanics and intelligent use of farm machinery. An excellent piece of work of this kind was done in negro schools by W. W. Wilkins through what is known as the rolling shop plan. The Rosenwald people provided him with a Chevrolet truck and equipped it for the teaching of mechanics thru the negro schools of the State. He went from school to school and from farm to farm setting up in them certain mechanical problems for improvement in the homes and schools. He visited them again at certain intervals to see that these improvements had been carried out. The colored people of the State responded everywhere to this work by providing materials and the labor to carry it out.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

The training of teachers for the year was continued at Clemson College and the State Negro College at Orangeburg. Each college provided the new teachers necessary for carrying on the program in the State. Much effective work was done by Clemson College in organizing the teachers of the State in groups in certain sections, the teacher trainers meeting these teachers in these groups and helping them to organize their material prepared by the college in teaching shape. The teacher trainers worked with groups of teachers at Ridge Spring, Fairfax, Columbia, Greenville and three different groups in the Pee Dee section and one group at Clemson College. Part of this work was carried on in lieu of summer school work and promises to be more helpful to the teachers by bringing the problems to them on their own ground and more helpful to the farmers because the teachers can get the training without leaving their work in the community.

GROWTH OF WORK

The year 1930-31 concludes 14 years of teaching of vocational agriculture in South Carolina. The following table indicates the growth of the work through this period:

Year	No. Counties	No. Schools	No. Teachers	Enrolment
1917-18	11	60	14	378
1918-19	23	75	46	763
1919-20	28	96	70	1,220
1920-21	29	101	72	1,571
1921-22	30	124	96	2,658
1922-23	36	136	121	4,000
1923-24	39	144	132	4,480
1924-25	40	151	141	4,975
1925-26	42	168	164	5,680
1926-27	43	175	165	6,116
1927-28	43	192	180	9,820
1928-29	45	204	205	10,282
1929-30	46	216	231	12,400
1930-31	46	219	229	15,891

The following men have been engaged in teaching, supervising, or training of agricultural teachers in the State for ten or more years:

S. C. Jones, Pendleton, S. C.; John Miley, Williston, S. C.; B. H. Stribling, Hartsville, S. C.; J. O. Bethea, Lydia, S. C.; E. E. Gary, Fountain Inn, S. C.; W. M. Mahony, Estill, S. C.; S. C. Gambrell, Owings, S. C.; R. H. Berly, Lexington, S. C.; R. D. Poore, Walhalla, S. C.; R. R. Mellette, Orangeburg, S. C.; L. M. Bauknight, Easley, S. C.; R. J. Ellison, Duncan, S. C.; W. H. Stallworth, Woodruff, S. C.; M. B. Brissie, Fort Mill, S. C.; Verd Peterson, Columbia, S. C.; W. H. Garrison, Columbia, S. C.; W. G. Crandall, Clemson College, S. C.; and T. L. Ayers, Clemson College, S. C.

Training of each of these men met the basal requirements when they were employed and since that time each man has secured much additional training in the various phases of his work.

Throughout the history of the teaching of vocational agriculture in the State major attention has been given to the development of farmers who will be able to cope intelligently with future farming in the State. Within the last 5 years much attention has been given to the training of adult farmers so that they may adjust themselves to changing conditions of business and to the

use of new scientific facts that are necessary to modern farming. Some of the problems that vocational agricultural workers have been dealing with are: How shall we train farmers to cooperate and carry on their business efficiently for themselves and safely for the public at large? How shall we train farmers to understand the economics, facts and principles that underlie the financing of farming so that they may be able to carry on their business successfully? How shall we train farmers to be able to earn enough money to pay their part of the taxes for the support of the necessary public functions of the State? How shall we train farmers to use the land in South Carolina intelligently, that is, to make more fertile the land that is valuable for the production of crops and live stock and to use intelligently the land that is suitable for the production of forests?

TEACHING FORESTRY

In cooperation with the State Forester's office one forestry project is being taught in each county in the State. In each county ten acres of suitable land is being secured for a period of ten years. A forestry program is being set up for this plan of land which is in the control of the local school. The agricultural teacher and classes of the school is in charge of this project and use it as a teaching project. In case the land is not completely forested it is being reforested. Each agricultural class through the ten year period will have the opportunity to take part in this piece of work and learn the plan of it through the whole period.

NEED OF ADDITIONAL SCHOOLS

Although 219 different schools in the State are at this time carrying on the teaching of vocational agriculture in them, there are nearly 100 more white schools that need it as badly as these schools and probably 150 different negro schools.

If the farm boys and farmers in the State are to be trained to carry on their work efficiently it will be necessary to provide means for extending this program until all farmers are able to receive the benefits that part of the farmers have been having for the past 14 years.

NEGRO SCHOOLS

To discuss public school conditions in any one of the Southern States and leave out Negro schools, would be misleading so far as the facts are concerned. The report of the State Superintendents of Education of all of this group of states has endeavored to show conditions as they exist from year to year.

Supervision of Negro schools in the State Department of Education has been undertaken by more or less all of the states for some fifteen or twenty years. South Carolina has had her share in this work as there are two full-time men who work in this field, their salaries and expenses being paid by the General Education Board of New York. During this period, some progress has been made but the work in this field is far from being finished.

Several outside agencies have helped to make conditions as they stand today reach as high a standard as they do and without the aid of these outside influences, the picture might be even below what the figures in this part of the report indicate.

School buildings for Negroes, 2,237 in number, are distributed according to the following classes:

- 1,302 one-teacher schools
- 567 two-teacher schools
- 137 three-teacher schools
- 80 four-teacher schools
- 151 employ five teachers or more.

Thus it will be shown that a large porportion of colored children are attending one-teacher schools. Someone has said that this type of school is a little better than no school at all and this will be shown by some figures that are given, according to enrolment by grades:

In the first grade there are	82,344 children
In the second grade there are	33,331 children
In the third grade there are	27,223 children
In the fourth grade there are	24,069 children
In the fifth grade there are	17,527 children
In the sixth grade there are	12,273 children
In the seventh grade there are	8,133 children

In the four years of high school, which are the four grades above the seventh grade, there are 8,906 children enrolled. This shows that there were practically as many children enrolled in

the seventh grade as there were in the entire high school department of the Negro schools. More than nine times as many children are enrolled in the first grade as are enrolled in the entire high school department. These conditions should not exist in these proportions if we are going to undertake to educate the children of all the people of our commonwealth.

The length of term in colored schools shows that the average elementary school ran for a period of 115 days. A number of schools under this head ran for a much shorter period. The average high school ran for 159 days. It is impossible to give high school education to any child with this length of term. Trustees who are responsible for the operation of schools of all the children in their district, should endeavor to remedy these conditions as soon as circumstances will permit.

Negro children all walk to school. In the entire state during the session of 1930-31, \$666.00 in public funds was spent in transportation of Negro children. During the same period the transportation of the white children cost the state \$921,122.00. These figures tell a story all their own and some relief here would cause some of the children that are in the first grade today, to get into some of the high grades and children that do not have the privilege of high school opportunities could be given advantages that cannot be had in the small one, two, three and four-teacher schools.

The average annual salary paid the elementary school teacher is for men \$317 and for women \$294 while the average salary for high school men or men teaching in the high school is \$618 and for women employed in this field \$486. The average cost of teaching elementary children according to average daily attendance is \$9.27 per pupil while the average cost of high school students is \$29.76. No one will admit that adequate educational opportunities can be given children today for this small per capita cost. The average daily attendance of children attending the elementary schools for the year just closed was, in the elementary grades 71%, high school 80%, of the pupils enrolled in both cases.

Grade of Teacher's Certificates—Teachers giving instruction to both the elementary and high school children have certificates registered in the State Department of Education according to the following grades:

2,629 have first grade certificates
 1,338 hold second grade certificates
 333 have certificates of third grade

We hope the time is not far distant when the two latter groups will be much smaller than they are today and will eventually be removed from the teaching profession in this state.

Value of School Property—The one-teacher school rooms with equipment used therein are valued at \$423,254. The two-teacher schools have a valuation of \$437,880, the three-teacher schools \$368,097, the four-teacher schools \$478,102. The schools that employ more than four teachers are valued at \$2,999,846, making a grand total of all colored school property used for teaching at \$5,007,179.00.

Jeanes Supervising Teachers—There were employed during the session just closed, 18 special teachers in as many counties of the state. These workers visit colored schools in the county, aid teachers with their daily schedule, make suggestions to teachers, report to trustees and county superintendents their findings in the schools, encourage the co-operation of colored people to give of their time and means toward the development of schools and help make the school a workable place for the teacher and children. Part of the salary of these workers is paid from the Jeanes fund and a part from the county public school fund. The right person in this field is worth many times the salary she receives. A Jeanes supervising teacher, if properly selected, can revolutionize conditions in a community or county. This has been demonstrated in more than one county of this state. There should be at least one of these workers in every county and some of the large black counties would do well to have two of these teachers. It is impossible for a county superintendent to devote much of his time to the supervision of colored schools. Many teachers do not have proper training and as a result, much of the money today used in paying teachers in small rural schools is practically wasted.

School Buildings—During the last ten or twelve years, there have been erected in this state, around five hundred Negro school houses, ranging all the way from the one-room building up through the modern high school. The Rosenwald Foundation has played a great part in making this possible, practically \$450,000 having been brought into this state from this source. These

buildings have cost nearly \$3,000,000 for which the Negroes themselves contributed more than one-half million, the white people more than \$200,000 and the public school funds contributing the balance which is between one and a half and two million dollars. Of these buildings, there were 37 one-teacher schools, 186 two-teacher schools, 73 three-teacher schools, 93 four-teacher schools, 28 five-teacher schools, 35 six-teacher schools, 2 seven-teacher schools, 11 eight-teacher schools, 3 nine-teacher, 3 ten-teacher, 3 eleven-teacher, 2 twelve-teacher, 2 fourteen-teacher and one sixteen-teacher schools. During the same time there were seven teachers' homes erected and eleven industrial shop buildings. This number should be materially increased and this part of our public school program materially strengthened.

There are still between 125,000 and 150,000 Negro pupils attending school in tenant houses, lodge halls, churches and other buildings of similar nature. The withdrawal of State Building fund at the last session of the Legislature halted progress in this field. If funds from the public treasury were given to assist in buildings, many other communities would take advantage of the offer and invitation made by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation.

High Schools—There are three high schools in South Carolina whose four year graduates receive state high school diplomas. These are located in the cities of Columbia, Darlington and Union. Several other cities of the state are practically ready to be given this recognition. There should be at least one four-year high school in every county for Negro children. This can be done when our lawmakers and school authorities are willing to assume their full responsibility for this group of our citizens.

Negro Colleges—We have some four or five colleges in the state that are giving opportunities to those that attend for college preparation of standard grade. One of these, located in Orangeburg, is the State College and supported by the public treasury of the state. All of the trades both for men and women, are taught at this school and in addition, teacher training is carried on to a more or less degree of efficiency. The other colleges are supported by the different denominations. Claflin University, at Orangeburg, is under the control and support of the Northern Methodist church. Funds from this source are gradually being withdrawn and denominational schools are having a hard time to live. Benedict College at Columbia is under the control and sup-

port of the Northern Baptist church, which is aiding it very much in the same way as the Northern Methodist church is assisting Claflin. Allen University, located in Columbia, is owned and controlled by the African Methodist Episcopal church, which is one of the largest denominations in this state. These schools are all doing college work, at the same time they are still continuing to carry some high school grades and some of them have elementary departments. Some of the children in these grades are used in the teacher training department of the schools. These colleges are stressing preparation of high school teachers. The great need, as you will notice from the figures mentioned elsewhere in this report, is elementary teachers. We have about five hundred teachers each year dropping out of the profession either by marriage, death, or removal of residence from the state. The colleges are not furnishing teachers fast enough to take up this shortage. In addition to the colleges mentioned above, Morris College is located at Sumter and is doing some teacher training work, and also some college work.

The value of agricultural products during the last several years has materially reduced the income from institutions such as this. There are several other institutions, namely Bettis Academy, Voorhees Normal Industrial Institute, Avery Institute, Seneca Junior College, Harbison College, Brewer Normal, Clinton Normal and Industrial College, Friendship College, which are doing some form of teacher training work and have to be depended upon to furnish teachers for the elementary departments of our Negro schools.

Summer School—For several years, the State Department of Education has been successful in organizing some eight or ten summer schools for the training of teachers. These schools are located in various sections of the State and we have been able to get the State Board of Education to approve these summer schools for the renewal of certificates and the schools are so organized that teachers may take subject matter (where they have had proper foundation) and build up certificates, thus raising the certificates from a lower to a higher grade by attending the specified number of summer schools and taking at least three approved courses. More than one-half of the teachers of the State attended summer school during the session 1930-31 and in this way we have been able to keep the schools of the state manned with

teachers and at the same time endeavor to help the in-service teacher. The General Education Board of New York has assisted in making this possible but their donations were over a period of five years and the schools operating in 1931 closed the last year of this contract. Unless this arrangement can be renewed or some other source of revenue can be tapped, operation of these summer schools will fall mainly upon the teachers who attend them and from the figures given above as to salaries secured by teachers, the reader will see that this is not only a hardship but in some cases is almost impossible. If appropriations could be secured through county delegations, as is the case in one or two instances now, or through State Legislation, the in-service teacher of our colored schools could be helped and the burden would be scattered over our entire state and not fall on a few individuals who are at present underpaid.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR COLORED SCHOOLS

County	Employed Number Months	Jeanes Fund	Slater Fund County Train- ing School and High School	Number Buildings	Rosenwald			General Edu- cation Board Summer School	Total
					Amount Paid County	Librarian	Term Ex- tension		
Abbeville .....	..	..	\$300.00	..	..	..	..	..	\$300.00
Aiken	8	\$320.00	300.00	1	\$850.00	..	..	\$500.00	1,970.00
Allendale .....	..	..	200.00	..	..	..	..	..	200.00
Anderson	12	600.00	605.00	1	400.00	..	..	..	1,605.00
Bamberg .....	..	..	..	1	700.00	..	..	..	700.00
Barnwell .....	..	..	300.00	..	..	..	..	..	300.00
Beaufort	8	320.00	800.00	..	..	..	..	..	1,120.00
Berkeley	12	480.00	300.00	1	200.00	\$40.00	\$600.84	..	1,620.84
Calhoun .....	..	..	300.00	..	..	..	..	..	300.00
Charleston	10½	656.25	..	1	400.00	..	..	..	1,056.25
Cherokee .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chester .....	..	..	400.00	..	..	..	55.00	..	455.00
Chesterfield	9	450.00	250.00	1	..	..	..	..	700.00
Clarendon .....	..	..	425.00	..	700.00	..	39.38	..	1,164.38
Colleton	8	270.00	200.00	1	1,500.00	..	..	..	1,970.00
Darlington .....	..	..	300.00	..	..	..	..	250.00	550.00
Dillon .....	..	..	200.00	..	..	..	..	..	200.00
Dorchester .....	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
Edgefield .....	..	..	250.00	..	..	..	..	..	250.00
Fairfield .....	..	..	250.00	..	..	..	..	..	250.00
Florence	9	450.00	1,000.00	1	500.00	*68.00	119.37	..	2,137.37
Georgetown .....	..	..	200.00	..	..	..	..	..	200.00
Greenville	12	600.00	200.00	5	3,300.00	..	..	250.00	4,350.00
Greenwood .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hampton .....	..	..	250.00	..	..	..	..	..	250.00
Horry	9	450.00	200.00	1	400.00	..	..	..	1,050.00
Jasper	9	450.00	250.00	..	..	..	33.33	..	733.33

Kershaw .....	..	.....	500.00	1	700.00	.....	52.50	.....	1,252.50
Lancaster .....	..	.....	300.00	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00
Laurens .....	..	.....	800.00	1	400.00	40.00	.....	.....	1,240.00
Lee	8	300.00	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00
Lexington .....	..	.....	300.00	..	.....	.....	90.00	.....	390.00
McCormick	7	245.00	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	245.00
Marion .....	..	.....	100.00	..	.....	40.00	.....	250.00	390.00
Marlboro	10	500.00	600.00	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100.00
Newberry	12	600.00	400.00	..	.....	40.00	26.87	.....	1,066.87
Oconee .....	..	.....	300.00	..	.....	.....	90.61	.....	380.61
Orangeburg .....	..	.....	250.00	2	6,000.00	500.00	.....	300.00	7,050.00
Pickens .....	..	.....	350.00	2	1,300.00	.....	.....	.....	1,650.00
Richland .....	..	.....	.....	1	2,600.00	.....	.....	.....	2,600.00
Saluda	8	340.00	300.00	..	.....	.....	95.84	.....	735.84
Spartanburg	12	600.00	200.00	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	800.00
Sumter	10	400.00	495.00	..	.....	.....	28.75	.....	923.75
Union .....	..	.....	400.00	1	400.00	.....	.....	.....	800.00
Williamsburg .....	..	.....	300.00	..	.....	.....	55.00	200.00	555.00
York .....	..	.....	400.00	..	.....	.....	53.12	250.00	703.12
State .....	..	.....	.....	..	**1,639.67	†68.41	††100.00	.....	1,808.08
Total .....	..	\$8,031.25	\$13,575.00	22	\$21,989.67	\$796.41	\$1,430.61	\$2,000.00	\$47,822.94

* Vocational Shop Equipment. ** Visiting Shop and Supervisor's Salary. † Visiting Librarian. †† Rosenwald Day Program.

ADULT EDUCATION

South Carolina's Policy: The term—Adult Education—in South Carolina does not mean continuation study for educated adults but elementary education for uneducated adults. The policy of the state has been to include in the group eligible for the night and adult schools those over fourteen who have not gone beyond the seventh grade in the day schools. Therefore, the curriculum for the adult classes has been built first with the idea of the mastery of the mechanics of learning presented in inspirational ways, and second, around the needs of every day life. With this age limit and these aims it has been possible to work towards the realization of Dean Russell's definition—namely, that adult education aims "to inspire grown-ups to be something more than they are now, and to do their work better than they do it now." The fact that the powers of the pupils who come to the adult schools are at flood tide at this time of life and that they are most easily inspired during this period to keep their powers rising, has facilitated the teaching of belated learners and made their minds hospitable to new ideas, to old ideas in new forms, and to an awakened consciousness of personal responsibility and civic duty.

The Year's Figure Facts: Because of the decrease in appropriation, the withdrawal of the Rosenwald Foundation's offer, and county financial conditions, the number of schools decreased from 1857 in 1930 to 360. Last year was an unusual year due to the pre-census interest in eradicating illiteracy and outside donations. It is unfortunate that the department sustained these losses and could not capitalize this interest by providing the same number of schools this year as last year.

A detailed study of the 360 applications from 35 counties furnish the following:

General Facts	White	Negro	Total
No. counties participating	28	29	35
No. schools	145	215	360
No. teachers	315	283	598
Total enrolment	5,244	6,447	11,691
No. under 21 years of age	3,169	2,187	5,356
No. over 21 years of age	2,075	4,260	6,335
Average attendance	3,597 (68%)	4,611 (71%)	8,208 (70%)
No. perfect attendance	794	1,189	1,983
No. first grade pupils	753	1,193	2,692
No. second grade pupils	534	1,167	1,701
No. third grade pupils	767	1,299	2,066
No. fourth grade pupils	931	1,079	2,010
No. fifth and above	2,259	963	3,222
No. pupils taught to read	368	1,216	1,584
No. pupils taught to write	363	1,381	1,744
Average session in days	34	30	32
Expenditures for salaries	\$22,429	\$8,600	\$31,029
Expenditure, per pupil	\$4.27	\$1.33	\$2.65

The work this year has been similar to that of former years. There were not sufficient funds to permit many schools, therefore, classes were organized mostly in communities that insisted upon having them. The schools were about evenly divided between country communities and mill villages. In tabulating the above figures it was interesting to find that the two groups for whom the schools are planned were about evenly divided. The primary classes numbered 6,459, while the grammar grades numbered 5,232. The first group was older and represented the adults who had had few advantages as children. The second represented the teen age boys and girls who wished to keep on growing.

Training School for Teachers: Among the finest achievements of the year was a training school for the teachers of the spring night schools which was held at Columbia College from January first to the third. More than 250 teachers, at their own expense, gave three days of their Christmas vacation to this conference for the purpose of learning how to do their night school work more effectively. The outstanding guest-teacher of the occasion was Dr. Wm. S. Gray, Dean of the School of Education of Chicago University, who discussed the teaching of reading with the entire group. The program centered around organization, texts, materials, and methods of teaching. The institute closed Sunday morning with two challenging messages from popular educationalists.

South Carolina and the Census: Illiteracy among the states ranges from 0.8% in Iowa to 14.9% in South Carolina. We regret to admit that our state exchanged places with Louisiana in regard to the largest percentage of illiteracy. In white illiteracy South Carolina ranks sixth from the bottom, above New Mexico, 8.2%; Louisiana, 7.8%; Kentucky, 5.9%; North Carolina, 5.7%; Tennessee, 5.4%. In negro illiteracy the percentage, 26.9% is the highest in the Union. The colored population represents 45% of the total population of South Carolina, while Louisiana has only 36% colored. The census figures for the various counties follow in tabular form:

ILLITERACY STUDY IN RELATION TO WHITE POPULATION
Census 1920 and 1930

County	Population 1920	Illiteracy 1920	Per Cent	Population 1930	Illiteracy 1930	Per Cent
Abbeville	11,670	441	5.2	12,240	471	5.
Aiken	21,425	1,307	8.1	25,780	993	5.1
Allendale	3,588	117	4.4	3,509	64	2.3
Anderson	49,887	2,670	7.4	58,239	2,806	6.5
Bamberg	6,571	229	4.8	6,919	229	4.3
Barnwell	7,444	361	6.6	7,724	368	6.2
Beaufort	4,641	211	5.7	6,077	41	0.8
Berkeley	6,172	387	9.1	7,132	274	5.4
Calhoun	5,770	69	1.6	4,289	33	1.0
Charleston	41,672	494	1.5	44,330	506	1.5
Cherokee	18,955	1,491	11.1	23,704	1,806	10.5
Chester	13,996	566	5.4	15,293	372	3.2
Chesterfield	19,316	1,774	13.3	21,573	1,213	7.8
Clarendon	9,721	288	4.1	8,438	318	5.1
Colleton	12,482	657	7.3	11,722	515	5.7
Darlington	16,866	1,220	9.9	19,756	1,255	8.5
Dillon	12,180	944	10.9	13,265	948	9.8
Dorchester	7,964	201	3.5	7,721	202	3.5
Edgefield	7,257	140	2.6	7,035	145	2.7
Fairfield	6,434	143	2.9	7,565	233	4.1
Florence	25,323	1,288	7.1	33,298	948	3.8
Georgetown	7,147	390	7.6	7,630	414	7.4
Greenville	64,545	2,983	6.3	88,633	3,131	4.7
Greenwood	16,789	601	4.7	20,404	443	2.8
Hampton	7,685	191	3.5	7,407	246	4.4
Horry	24,354	2,019	11.9	29,720	1,871	9.0
Jasper	2,743	117	6.1	3,201	85	3.6
Kershaw	12,284	535	6.2	14,370	603	5.7
Lancaster	15,519	878	8.1	16,953	574	4.6
Laurens	20,415	805	5.3	24,346	1,362	7.3
Lee	8,753	429	6.8	7,806	280	4.7
Lexington	23,915	854	5.0	25,458	677	3.6
McCormick	5,167	90	2.4	3,770	65	2.2
Marion	10,484	550	7.2	12,268	519	5.7
Marlboro	13,463	1,019	10.5	13,354	991	9.9
Newberry	14,854	650	5.3	18,464	283	2.0
Oconee	23,642	1,490	9.0	27,306	1,572	7.9
Orangeburg	22,060	587	3.7	22,995	565	3.2
Pickens	23,391	1,175	7.2	28,797	1,499	7.2
Richland	40,645	1,285	4.0	48,905	1,013	2.6
Saluda	10,442	370	4.9	9,321	298	4.2
Spartanburg	66,646	3,951	8.2	85,987	3,162	4.9
Sumter	12,421	249	2.7	14,825	414	3.7
Union	16,243	970	8.2	18,498	892	6.6
Williamsburg	13,046	482	5.3	11,535	476	5.7
York	26,150	1,130	5.9	31,212	1,071	4.6
Total	812,137	38,742	6.5	938,774	36,246	5.1

ILLITERACY STUDY IN RELATION TO NEGRO POPULATION
Census 1920 and 1930

County	Population 1920	Illiterates 1920	Per Cent	Population 1930	Illiterates 1930	Per Cent
Abbeville	15,436	2,973	26.9	11,055	2,151	25.9
Aiken	23,988	5,041	28.9	21,530	4,365	26.7
Allendale	12,497	3,671	40.8	9,761	3,287	46.1
Anderson	26,312	4,350	23.1	22,594	3,869	23.0
Bamberg	14,355	2,500	25.2	12,475	2,277	25.7
Barnwell	15,583	3,618	32.4	13,465	3,097	31.5
Beaufort	17,454	3,738	27.5	15,571	3,837	32.4
Berkeley	16,349	5,763	49.1	15,051	2,934	27.2
Calhoun	12,604	2,524	28.2	12,408	1,860	21.1
Charleston	64,236	13,586	26.6	54,812	12,729	30.4
Cherokee	8,595	1,876	31.0	8,472	1,790	29.1
Chester	19,338	5,275	37.6	16,457	2,527	20.8
Chesterfield	12,633	2,396	28.4	12,751	2,441	27.4
Clarendon	25,106	4,419	25.7	21,563	5,385	35.4
Colleton	17,366	4,881	33.7	14,063	2,900	28.8
Darlington	22,196	4,081	26.6	21,611	4,929	31.5
Dillon	12,936	2,933	33.1	12,067	2,478	29.2
Dorchester	11,439	2,635	32.6	11,166	2,436	30.1
Edgefield	16,642	3,289	29.0	12,271	1,840	21.0
Fairfield	20,672	4,557	32.0	15,690	3,865	34.8
Florence	24,924	5,414	30.9	27,573	4,497	22.6
Georgetown	14,461	4,318	40.7	14,005	4,075	40.0
Greenville	23,461	4,140	23.7	27,855	3,982	18.6
Greenwood	18,912	3,744	26.9	15,608	2,869	24.1
Hampton	11,847	2,657	31.5	9,821	3,091	42.6
Horry	7,698	1,656	31.3	9,610	1,675	24.8
Jasper	7,112	2,158	43.5	6,785	1,690	34.6
Kershaw	17,065	2,720	23.2	17,644	3,140	25.3
Lancaster	13,063	2,658	29.4	11,001	1,675	21.1
Laurens	22,105	5,290	33.6	17,709	3,766	28.6
Lee	18,050	4,398	35.9	16,246	3,963	35.0
Lexington	11,728	2,335	28.2	10,998	1,960	24.0
McCormick	11,268	2,274	29.2	7,696	1,085	19.6
Marion	13,147	3,224	35.4	14,911	3,482	32.3
Marlboro	19,661	3,182	23.4	18,008	3,901	30.4
Newberry	20,641	4,447	30.2	16,154	2,768	23.0
Oconee	6,398	1,160	25.2	5,999	849	19.1
Orangeburg	42,718	7,655	25.7	40,640	7,433	25.5
Pickens	4,931	942	27.2	4,897	867	24.2
Richland	36,499	7,040	25.4	38,127	6,333	21.5
Saluda	11,635	2,219	28.0	8,823	1,533	24.3
Spartanburg	27,392	5,415	27.1	30,111	4,692	20.6
Sumter	30,508	4,790	22.4	30,974	5,934	26.7
Union	14,076	2,807	28.2	12,380	2,187	24.2
Williamsburg	25,452	5,253	30.2	23,341	4,039	25.3
York	24,230	5,420	31.2	21,932	3,577	21.8
Total	864,719	181,422	29.3	793,681	156,065	26.9

ILLITERACY STUDY IN RELATION TO TOTAL POPULATION
Census 1920 and 1930

County	Population			Illiteracy			
	1920	1930	Gain	Per Cent 1920	Per Cent 1930	Gain	Decrease
Abbeville	27,139	23,323	-3,816	17.4	14.8	.....	2.6
Aiken	45,574	47,403	1,829	18.9	14.9	.....	4.0
Allendale	16,098	13,294	-2,804	32.4	33.9	1.5	.....
Anderson	76,349	80,949	4,600	12.8	11.1	.....	1.7
Bamberg	20,962	19,410	-1,552	18.5	17.7	.....	.8
Barnwell	23,081	21,221	-1,860	23.8	22.0	.....	1.8
Beaufort	22,269	21,815	-454	22.6	22.8	.2	.....
Berkeley	22,558	22,236	-322	38.4	20.2	.....	18.2
Calhoun	18,384	16,707	-1,677	19.5	15.5	.....	4.0
Charleston	108,450	101,050	-7,400	16.4	17.0	.6	.....
Cherokee	27,570	32,201	4,631	17.3	15.3	.....	2.0
Chester	33,389	31,803	-1,586	23.8	12.2	.....	11.2
Chesterfield	31,969	34,334	2,365	19.1	14.9	.....	4.2
Clarendon	34,878	30,036	-4,842	19.5	26.6	7.1	.....
Colleton	29,897	25,821	-4,076	25.6	17.8	.....	7.8
Darlington	39,126	41,427	2,301	19.2	20.3	1.1	.....
Dillon	25,278	25,733	455	22.3	19.4	.....	2.9
Dorchester	19,459	18,956	-503	20.3	18.9	.....	1.4
Edgefield	23,928	19,326	-4,603	20.5	14.0	.....	6.5
Fairfield	27,159	23,287	-3,872	24.6	24.4	.....	.2
Florence	50,406	61,027	10,621	18.7	12.2	.....	6.5
Georgetown	21,716	21,738	22	29.7	28.3	.....	1.4
Greenville	88,498	117,009	28,511	11.0	8.1	.....	2.9
Greenwood	35,791	36,078	287	16.3	12.0	.....	4.3
Hampton	19,550	17,243	-2,307	20.4	25.8	5.4	.....
Horry	32,077	39,376	7,299	16.5	12.8	.....	3.7
Jasper	9,868	9,988	120	33.0	24.6	.....	8.4
Kershaw	29,398	32,070	2,672	16.0	16.3	.3	.....
Lancaster	28,628	27,980	-648	17.8	11.1	.....	6.7
Laurens	42,560	42,094	-466	19.7	16.1	.....	3.6
Lee	26,827	24,096	-2,731	25.9	24.5	.....	1.4
Lexington	35,676	36,494	818	12.5	9.7	.....	2.8
McCormick	16,444	11,471	-4,973	20.4	13.5	.....	6.9
Marion	23,721	27,221	3,500	22.5	20.2	.....	2.3
Marlboro	33,180	31,634	-1,546	18.0	21.5	3.5	.....
Newberry	35,552	34,681	-871	19.5	11.6	.....	7.9
Oconee	30,117	33,368	3,251	12.5	9.9	.....	2.6
Orangeburg	64,907	63,864	-1,043	18.0	17.1	.....	.9
Pickens	28,329	33,709	5,380	10.7	9.7	.....	1.0
Richland	78,122	87,667	9,545	13.7	10.6	.....	3.1
Saluda	22,088	18,148	-3,940	16.7	13.7	.....	3.0
Spartanburg	94,265	116,323	22,058	13.7	9.0	.....	4.7
Sumter	43,040	45,902	2,862	16.4	18.9	2.5	.....
Union	30,372	30,920	548	17.3	13.6	.....	3.7
Williamsburg	38,539	34,914	-3,625	21.7	18.5	.....	3.2
York	50,536	53,418	2,882	17.8	11.6	.....	6.2
Total	1,683,724	1,738,765	.....	18.1	14.9	.....	.....

ANALYSES OF THE CENSUS FIGURES

1. White illiteracy decreased in 36 counties an average of 1.8%. Three counties remained stationary. In seven counties, Clarendon, Edgefield, Fairfield, Hampton, Laurens, Sumter, and Williamsburg, illiteracy increased 0.9%. The population in these counties was likewise decreased 8,172 persons, (10%). The total reduction in white illiteracy was 1.4%.

2. Negro illiteracy decreased in 35 counties an average of 1.3%, while it increased in eleven counties, Allendale, Bamberg, Beaufort, Charleston, Clarendon, Darlington, Fairfield, Hampton, Kershaw, Marlboro, and Sumter, an average of 5.2%. The population in these counties was decreased 27,667 persons, (10%). The total reduction in negro illiteracy was 2.4%.

3. Total illiteracy decreased in 37 counties an average of 4.3%, while it increased in nine counties, Allendale, Beaufort, Charleston, Clarendon, Darlington, Hampton, Kershaw, Marlboro, and Sumter, an average of 2.5%. The total reduction in illiteracy was 3.2%.

4. There are 40,566 illiterates in South Carolina from the ages of 10 to 20 and 152,312 over 21.

5. Illiteracy is greater in the country than in the city. Of the urban population, 9.1% are illiterate, while in the rural communities 16.6% are illiterate.

6. The above figures are explained by the fact that country children do not attend school so regularly as those in the cities.

Per cent population in schools	Urban	Rural
7 to 13 years of age	93.8	84.9
14 to 15 years of age	77.0	73.0
16 to 17 years of age	53.2	45.3
18 to 20 years of age	24.3	16.6

Grant from the American Association for Adult Education:
In 1930 the Department of Adult Education was the recipient of a generous grant of \$19,584.00 from the Rosenwald Foundation. In 1931 we were given \$5,000.00 by the Carnegie Corporation through the American Association for Adult Education for the purpose of conducting an experiment to determine the learning ability of adult illiterates under favorable conditions and to improve refine materials and methods of teaching illiterates and

near-illiterates. Notwithstanding the fact that we were charged with 192,878 adult illiterates, (both races) in the last census, they were hard to locate and bring to the Opportunity School. South Carolina's remaining illiterates are isolated and therefore almost unfindable, and, when found are too poor to cooperate by making the effort to get ready to stay away from home a month. However, since the definition of illiteracy as accepted by the educationalists is the ability to read the newspaper understandingly, we were able to enroll for the experiment 58 white and 55 colored folk who came under this definition. This study was conducted under the auspices of this Department assisted by Dr. W. S. Gray, Dean of the School of Education of Chicago University, who visited the school at the beginning and at the close, and Dr. J. W. Tilton of the Graduate School of Yale University who spent six weeks at Clemson and had entire charge of the testing and psychological programs. Though the combined reports of the experiment are not yet ready for publication, Dr. Gray reported informally at commencement that the beginners made two months' progress in one month; the intermediates made four; and the high school an average of six months, some pupils registering as high as two years in certain subjects. The published report of this study will soon be ready for distribution. It is the wish of the Department to continue this experiment another year with the same physical set-up as this past summer.

The Opportunity Schools: The Opportunity schools, college vacation schools for workers, formerly held at Due West, were combined this summer and held for the first time at Clemson College. There were 233 enrolled pupils who ranged from beginners to the ninth grade and from 14 to 70 years in ages. For the first time in the eleven years of the school's history, seventh grade certificates were awarded, on attainments determined by the Stanford Achievement Tests to 52. Clemson was admirably adapted to the health and happiness of the pupils and work went forward from 7:30 in the mornings until 11:00 at night. Several additional courses were offered this year, due to increased facilities. Among them were manual training, nature study, orchestra, and American history. The orchestra was trained by two volunteer teachers from Columbia College. The history lessons were motivated by the Yale Chronicles, moving pictures produced by

Yale University for the special teaching of history. This course was made possible through the loan of these films which were run every night for three weeks. The Clemson Commandant and his assistants gave daily physical drills during the recess period. Lectures by the President of Clemson and faculty members were weekly features of the chapel hour. Public speaking and parliamentary law was taught formally for the first time. Visiting the various places of interest on the campus was used as afternoon extension work. A project in South Carolina history and geography was the major undertaking of all the afternoon classes. Every student took part, even the beginners who were able to write short sentences under the illustrations provided for this course. The commencement exercises were based upon the accomplishments of the five weeks. They were compiled in the classrooms and woven together into a whole, which was presented creditably with only one practice.

The Opportunity Schools was a cooperative educational undertaking. The State paid only the teachers' salaries; Clemson lent its buildings and several professors for specific assistance; the college steward secured gifts of groceries to the amount of \$500.00; the teachers gave a week's service; the American Association financed 50 white and 50 colored pupils; the American Legion Auxiliary gave \$1,429.00; 57 white pupils paid a part or all of their scholarships which amounted to \$20.00 each; one textile manufacturer sent twenty-four operatives; the remaining part of the expense was paid by individuals, churches, and organizations throughout the state. The Department is grateful for this assistance which made possible *The Greater Opportunity School*.

The Clemson group was divided into three distinct parts. The Carnegie or beginning group, composed of 58 pupils, did only drill work; the intermediate or grammar grades, composed of 72 pupils, ranged from the fourth through the sixth grade; the junior high, composed of 103 pupils, worked singly or in groups to qualify for a seventh grade certificate. The morning classes were chiefly drills or reports on the history pictures, lectures, and such, while the hot afternoons were given to the less strenuous and more informal work on the state project.

Seneca Institute Division: For the first time a colored division of the Opportunity school was held. This school was

taught at Seneca Institute whose plant was lent to the State by the colored Baptists. This section was financed entirely by the grant from the American Association, except for the teachers' salaries. The course of study, materials, and tests were the same used at Clemson, with a few adaptations to special needs. The progress made by this group was remarkable and their gratitude limitless for the benefits received. The findings of the psychologist are not yet available, however, it is believed there was little difference shown in the learning ability of the two races.

Noteworthy Comparisons: The comparisons below show the need for adult elementary education which has resulted from inadequate early educational opportunity. Of the Clemson Carnegie group 25% of the pupils were orphans, of the Seneca group 50% were; of the Clemson advanced group 6% were. In the Clemson Carnegie group, 13 of the 58 came from homes which had from 10 to 15 children, in the Seneca group 27 of the 55 came from homes which had from 10 to 17, of the Clemson advanced group only 14 of the 103 came from homes of 10 to 15 children. The average number of children for both Carnegie groups was 8. The average for the advanced was 6. These facts partly explain why the Carnegie groups had to leave school at the age of 12 with only a second grade education, while the advanced group remained in school until the age of 14. The average number of children to a home in this country is 4.3. The average in South Carolina is 4.8. The average for the Carnegie groups was 8. This shows that the parents of these groups were carrying a double load. The Clemson Carnegie group was probably at the peak of earning capacity, however, there were only 12 of the 58 who made \$10.00 and over a week. In the advanced group, five years younger, 49 of the 103 reported earning \$10.00 and over.

Have Night Schools Paid?: Taking stock we find that 142,000 persons have been enrolled in the night schools during the past decade. The average ages of these pupils ranged from 22 to 28 years. The illiteracy among those over 21 years of age was reduced 4.4% while the illiteracy among persons under 21 was reduced only .8%. The ten counties that led in the adult work were: Aiken, Anderson, Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Colleton, Greenville, Richland, Spartanburg and York. They boast of an average reduction of illiteracy of 4.8%. On the other hand

the ten counties doing the least adult work, Barnwell, Calhoun, Dorchester, Fairfield, Georgetown, Hampton, Jasper, McCormick, Sumter, and Williamsburg, claim a reduction of only 1.8%. A notable and gratifying reflex of the adult programs in the first group of counties is the increase of the average attendance upon day schools which was 16.8%. In the second group the increase was only .7%. Likewise the school enrolment in the first group shows an increase of 7.1% while that of the second group suffers a loss of 3.5%. The increase in population in the first named counties has kept pace with the other two counts and has increased 12.6%. The second group sustained a loss of 6.5%.

Conclusions: The census figures concerning the reduction of illiteracy were disappointing if two important facts are not taken into consideration, namely the small amount spent for the adult work and the slight decrease, 8/10 of one per cent, of juvenile illiteracy among persons of day school age, that is from 10 to 21 years. On analysis of the figures, however, it is seen that illiteracy among persons over 21 years of age, those upon *whom the fight was begun twelve years ago*, has decreased 4.4%. There are two ways only in which illiteracy may be permanently reduced. First, it is of prime importance to educate the children. Experience has demonstrated that this will not be done in South Carolina until an effective compulsory attendance law is enacted and sympathetically enforced. Second, the state should provide adequate school advantages for the illiterate and near-illiterate, who will, without this continued schooling, drop back into old habits and ways. The adult schools should not only furnish this very elementary training, but they should also go a step further and offer classes to the teen age group which will keep them in touch with all around growth. One fortunate outcome of the depression has been to send many of the latter class back to day schools. In numbers of instances they have been able to skip grades and are making good, thus proving the point that adults learn faster than children.

Facts and figures are much easier to gather and measure than human growth. They are, as it were, the products of educational endeavor. However, the by-products of many enterprises are more valuable than the articles originally designed. This is true in the field of adult education. The Department is pardon-

ably proud of the factual achievements, but happier still over the unsolicited reactions that come from all corners of the state. The excerpts below taken from recent letters from the adult pupils, are specific instances proving the above statements:

"I have been promoted to the superintendency of No. 1 plant at—and feel the need of English very much. I can never forget the benefits I have derived from the night classes or find words to express my appreciation."...."The trustees have given me permission to go to day school although I am married and past twenty-one. I go to night school three nights a week, day school, keep house, and have three boarders."...."I have learned to appreciate a good many things since school has closed. I have joined a public library."....I do not know any news only I have increased my wages from \$8 to \$13 a week."....School has helped me in many ways, but most of all, it taught me to put my mind on what I am doing."...."I am going to school and playing football and work some between school hours. I am in the ninth grade and am keeping up well considering, I did not take the eighth."....I read in Clemson Days that our friend J. D. Hill's salary has been increased \$5 a week. I wish to say that he is not the only boy who has had his salary increased for I had mine increased \$36 a month for I am now manager of Folger's Cash Grocery....I received a statement of \$7.50 due on my scholarship loan. This is \$2.50 under what I thought I was supposed to pay. On the first of January you will receive the check for the full amount of ten \$10, for I feel that I got that much benefit of going to Clemson *and more, too.*"

There are 126,521 pupils from 14 to 21 years of age enrolled in the day schools, while there are 159,958 of this same age-range who are not enrolled. Aside from these there are thousands of ambitious adults in their twenties and thirties and forties of whom the above writers are representative. South Carolina is too poor to fail to develop such latent human resources along with her natural ones. The average education in this state for both races is approximately fourth grade. Education and intelligence are essential to scientific or paying agricul-

ture, and South Carolina is primarily an agricultural state. This lack of popular education is an expensive and increasing liability which can and which should be turned into rich assets.

ADULT SCHOOL STATISTICS BY COUNTIES FOR SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1931

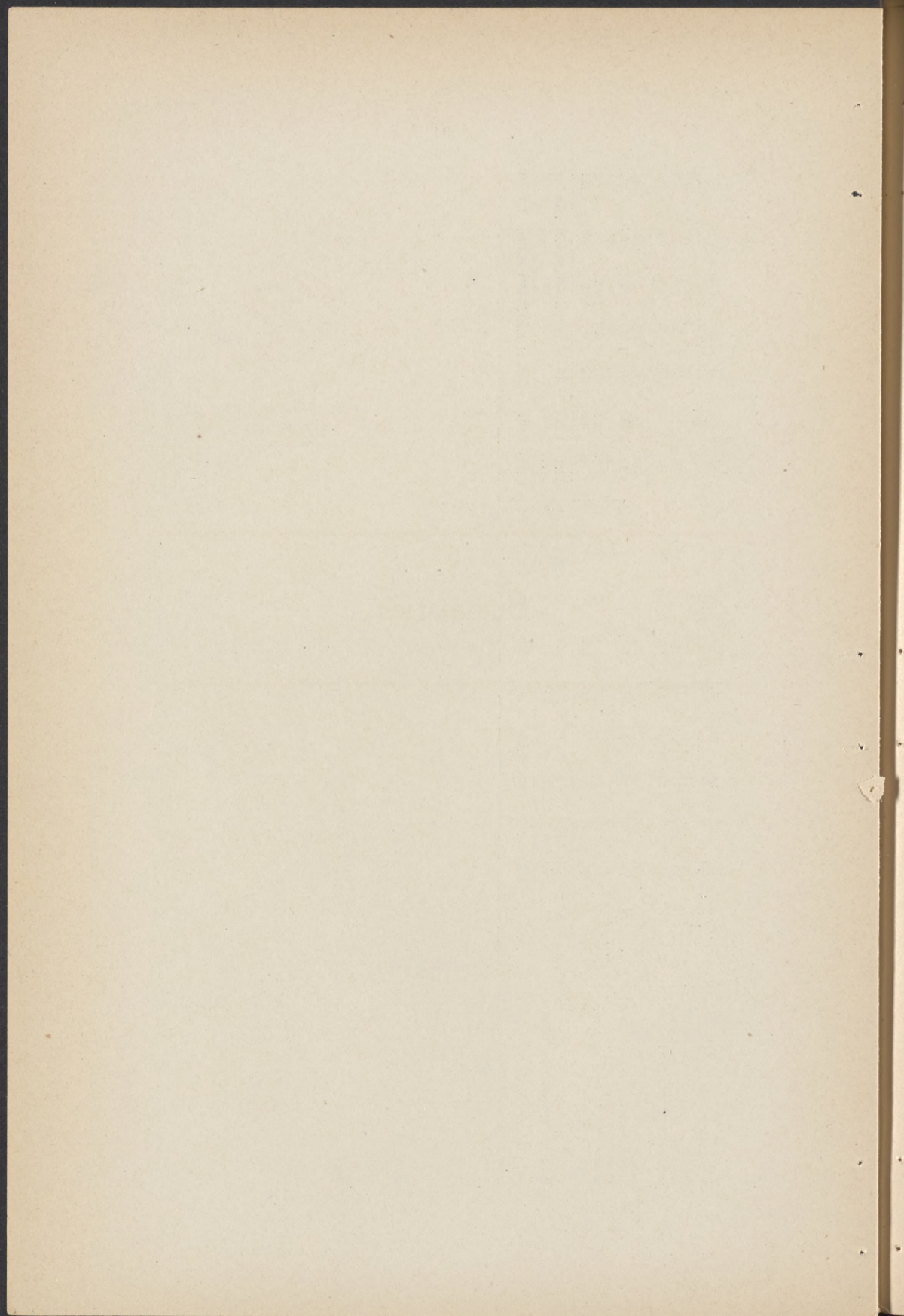
County	Schools			Teachers			Enrolment			Average Daily Attendance			ENROLMENT BY GRADES			
	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	First		Second	
													White	Negro	White	Negro
Abbeville	3	1	4	16	3	19	194	65	259	185	51	236	28	29	24	14
Aiken	7	20	27	13	21	34	306	456	762	202	309	511	143	126	54	75
Anderson	9	14	23	32	21	53	484	475	959	327	346	673	68	133	46	75
Barnwell .....	..	1	1	..	1	1	....	22	22	....	18	18	....	11	....	9
Beaufort .....	..	20	20	..	20	20	....	403	403	....	277	277	....	194	....	102
Berkeley .....	..	1	1	..	1	1	....	25	25	....	23	23	....	9	....	1
Charleston	1	1	2	3	3	6	50	101	151	27	84	111	4	29	1	8
Cherokee	1	1	2	1	1	2	14	24	38	11	18	29	....	15	2	2
Chester	4	2	6	9	7	16	140	107	247	87	81	168	12	17	7	21
Chesterfield	6	10	16	9	10	19	134	214	348	91	148	239	31	92	16	46
Colleton	1	10	11	1	10	11	14	194	208	12	156	168	8	113	....	32
Darlington	2	..	2	5	..	5	72	....	72	49	....	49	9	....	12	....
Dillon	2	..	2	4	..	4	101	....	101	78	....	78	5	....	12	....
Edgefield .....	..	10	10	..	10	10	....	221	221	....	154	154	....	76	....	70
Florence	10	15	25	18	17	35	303	445	748	176	325	501	42	140	51	77
Greenville	15	23	38	35	26	61	665	779	1,444	421	558	979	52	239	46	137
Horry	1	7	8	1	11	12	14	199	213	8	156	164	10	74	....	47
Jasper .....	..	8	8	..	9	9	....	187	187	....	137	137	....	34	....	37
Kershaw	5	3	8	9	5	14	117	120	237	92	80	172	30	73	10	4
Lancaster	4	..	4	6	..	6	124	....	124	91	....	91	12	....	25	....
Laurens	5	1	6	10	3	13	203	59	262	132	35	167	16	20	18	16
Lee	5	..	5	6	..	6	88	....	88	73	....	73	15	....	14	....
Lexington	9	10	19	9	16	25	147	324	471	124	259	383	22	97	16	68
McCormick .....	..	9	9	..	9	9	....	271	271	....	191	191	....	70	....	46
Marion	1	..	1	2	..	2	43	....	43	30	....	30	4	....	6	....

Marlboro	4	5	9	8	10	18	165	242	407	104	165	269	29	40	27	17
Newberry	1	1	2	1	1	2	50	21	71	41	18	59	15	9	12	6
Oconee	2	..	2	5	..	5	95	....	95	69	....	69	2	....	2	....
Pickens	2	1	3	4	2	6	83	35	118	49	27	76	8	4	9	2
Richland	5	1	6	8	1	9	134	30	164	98	15	113	18	11	14	2
Saluda	1	15	16	1	21	22	18	435	453	16	335	351	8	153	4	92
Spartanburg	16	16	32	32	24	56	533	560	1,093	349	376	725	79	83	45	97
Sumter .....	..	1	1	..	4	4	....	84	84	....	48	48	....	22	....	24
Union	5	2	7	22	2	24	277	36	313	188	25	213	28	4	7	7
York	10	6	16	24	14	38	355	313	668	224	196	420	26	22	25	33
Total	137	215	352	294	283	577	4,923	6,447	11,370	3,354	4,611	7,965	724	1,939	505	1,167
Paid by Spartanburg County	8	..	8	21	..	21	321	....	321	243	....	243	29	....	29	....
Grand Total	145	215	360	315	283	598	5,244	6,447	11,691	3,597	4,611	8,208	753	1,939	534	1,167

ADULT SCHOOL STATISTICS BY COUNTIES FOR SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1931—Continued

County	ENROLMENT BY GRADES						ILLITERATES TAUGHT				Session in Days			State Aid		
	Third		Fourth		Fifth and Above		Read		Write		White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro						
Abbeville	37	22	13	....	92	....	7	9	7	9	82	24	106	\$2,073	\$72	\$2,145
Aiken	43	113	38	76	28	66	59	61	59	83	396	679	1,075	1,364	729	2,093
Anderson	57	65	83	110	254	92	39	64	39	86	310	504	814	2,112	756	2,868
Barnwell .....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	11	....	11	....	27	27	....	27	27
Beaufort .....	....	96	....	4	....	7	....	108	....	113	....	591	591	....	576	576
Berkeley .....	....	8	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	24	....	24	24
Charleston	11	36	12	14	22	14	4	19	4	19	36	48	84	324	144	468
Cherokee	1	3	4	3	7	1	2	15	1	15	36	36	72	72	36	108
Chester	19	11	35	28	67	30	7	4	7	19	144	54	198	738	211	949
Chesterfield	16	38	38	34	33	4	17	52	19	66	176	300	476	562	300	862
Colleton	2	37	....	5	4	7	8	113	7	117	36	300	336	72	300	372
Darlington	10	....	17	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	72	....	72	348	....	348
Dillon	14	....	23	....	47	....	....	....	....	....	144	....	144	366	....	366
Edgefield .....	....	27	....	34	....	14	....	76	....	95	....	200	200	....	200	200
Florence	56	102	47	84	107	43	30	63	25	62	305	351	656	1,112	386	1,498
Greenville	113	170	132	126	322	106	27	191	33	210	524	816	1,340	2,416	828	3,244
Horry .....	....	33	4	26	....	19	4	41	6	45	21	228	249	40	322	362
Jasper .....	....	63	....	34	....	19	....	38	....	41	....	186	186	....	212	212
Kershaw	25	4	14	36	38	3	10	7	10	14	143	72	215	523	96	619
Lancaster	15	....	21	....	51	....	4	....	4	....	132	....	132	408	....	408
Laurens	26	10	26	10	117	3	7	8	7	8	180	36	216	636	108	744
Lee	13	....	18	....	28	....	3	....	3	....	132	....	132	502	....	502
Lexington	31	72	34	43	44	44	15	47	12	48	276	354	630	624	570	1,194
McCormick .....	....	42	....	43	....	70	....	53	....	61	....	267	267	....	261	261
Marion	4	....	5	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	36	....	36	144	....	144

Marlboro	38	36	30	68	41	81	12	18	10	21	120	174	294	528	348	876
Newberry	9	6	8	....	6	....	15	7	15	7	160	24	184	400	20	420
Oconee	8	....	22	....	61	....	3	....	3	....	72	....	72	360	....	360
Pickens	12	5	11	10	43	14	....	2	....	3	72	36	108	288	72	360
Richland	11	10	24	5	67	2	13	10	7	10	77	16	93	440	16	456
Saluda	2	82	4	75	....	33	....	115	....	132	36	443	479	72	651	723
Spartanburg	78	92	82	129	249	159	50	41	50	43	552	461	1,013	2,253	849	3,102
Sumter .....	....	22	....	10	....	6	....	28	....	28	....	30	30	....	144	144
Union	32	10	43	15	167	....	12	6	13	6	213	63	276	1,096	56	1,152
York	46	84	51	50	207	124	10	9	10	9	306	156	462	1,636	286	1,922
Total	729	1,299	839	1,079	2,126	963	352	1,216	345	1,381	1,789	6,500	11,289	\$21,509	\$8,600	\$30,109
Paid by Spartanburg County	38	....	92	....	133	....	16	....	18	....	175	....	175	920	....	920
Grand Total	767	1,299	931	1,079	2,259	963	368	1,216	363	1,381	4,964	6,500	11,464	\$22,429	\$8,600	\$31,029



Summaries

Receipts

A. District Receipts—

I. Revenue Receipts

State Appropriation:

Teachers Salaries, 6-0-1 Law ..	\$3,223,426	
Vocational Education and Other Purposes		
(\$122,000 is Federal)	511,004	\$3,734,430

County Board Funds Transferred to Districts

686,240

Receipts from Special District Taxes:

Ordinary Operative Purposes	4,706,773	
Interest on School Bonds	911,696	5,618,469

Poll Tax	175,343	
Dog Tax	67,211	
Three-Mill Tax	1,097,402	
Four-Mill Tax	1,485,206	
Miscellaneous Receipts from All Other Sources	646,008	

Total Revenue Receipts \$13,692,309

II. Non-Revenue Receipts:

Receipts from Sale of Bonds	\$655,893	
Receipts from Property Sales and Insurance Adjustments	44,356	
Other Non-Revenue Receipts	80,323	

Total Non-Revenue Receipts \$780,572

Balance on Hand, July 1, 1930 1,204,292

Total Amount Available for District Expenditures 15,677,173

Net Deficit June 30, 1931 96,896

\$15,774,069

B. Non-District Receipts—

State:

Administration of State Department of Education	\$60,709.00	
Teachers' Salaries—Adult Schools	35,000.00	
Vocational Rehabilitation	7,500.00	
Total		\$103,209.00

Federal:

Receipts for Salaries and Travel	\$17,918.00	
Vocational Rehabilitation	7,500.00	

Total \$25,418.00

General Education Board:

Receipts for Salaries and Travel:		
Division of Information and Research	\$6,300.00	
Division of Schoolhouse Planning	6,600.00	
State Agents for Negro Schools	11,050.00	\$23,950.00

Grand Total for State Department Purposes .. \$152,577.00

County:

Receipts from County Treasurers for County School Administration:		
Salaries of County Superintendents	\$86,191.00	
Salaries of Assistants and Other County Administrative Cost	52,030.00	

Total for County School Administration \$138,226.00

C. General Purposes—

Philanthropic Contributions:

Jeanes	\$8,031	
Slater	13,575	
Rosenwald	24,217	
General Education Board	2,000	

\$47,823

Grand Total of all School Receipts for the State—District Funds,

\$16,112,722

Non-District Funds, and Philanthropic Contributions

96,896

Less Net Deficit to Balance

\$16,015,826

Actual 1930-31 Receipts

Expenditures

A. District Expenditures:

	White	Negro	Total
General Control	\$436,019		\$436,019
Instruction	8,711,873	\$1,476,410	10,188,283
Operation of School Plant	500,580	51,409	551,989
Maintenance of School Plant ..	196,583	20,102	216,685
Auxiliary Agencies	1,073,415	8,251	1,081,666
Fixed Charges	87,375	10,299	97,674
Total Current Expenses	\$11,005,845	\$1,566,471	\$12,572,316
Capital Outlays	\$1,037,618	\$115,084	\$1,152,702
Debt Service	947,169	14,051	961,226
Total Capital Outlays and Debt Service	\$1,984,787	\$129,135	\$2,113,922
Grand Total Expenditures ...	\$12,990,632	\$1,695,606	\$14,686,238
Deficits (Prior to Current Year)			\$1,087,831
			\$15,774,069

B. Non-District Expenditures:

State:

Administrative Cost of State Department of Education	\$60,709
Adult School Teachers	25,000
Vocational Rehabilitation	7,500

Total \$103,209

Federal:

Salaries and Travel Expense	\$17,918
Vocational Rehabilitation	7,500

Total \$25,418

General Education Board:

Salaries and Travel Expense:	
Division of Information and Research	\$6,300
Division of Schoolhouse Planning	6,600
State Agents for Negro Schools	11,050
Total	\$23,950

Grand Total for State Department Purposes .. \$152,577

County:

Expenditures by County Treasurer for County School Administration:	
Salary of County Superintendent	\$86,191
Salary of Assistants and Other County Administra- tive Cost	52,030

Total for County School Administration \$138,226

C. General Purposes:

Philanthropic Contributions:

Jeanes	\$8,081
Slater	13,575
Rosenwald	24,217
General Education Board	2,000

Total \$47,823

Grand Total of All School Expenditures for the State—District
Funds, Non-District Funds, and Philanthropic Contributions.. \$16,112,722

Statistical Summaries of All Public Schools 1930-31

POPULATION OF CHILDREN IN PUBLIC SCHOOL AGE

	White	Negro	Total
Population 7-14 years of age (Inclusive):			
Boys	96,021	89,869	185,890
Girls	93,000	91,582	184,582
Total (7-14)	188,921	181,451	370,372
Population 6-20 years of age (Inclusive):			
Boys	171,960	164,082	336,042
Girls	167,776	169,795	337,571
Total (6-20)	339,736	333,877	673,613

ENROLMENT

Elementary:			
Boys	103,679	97,794	201,473
Girls	98,552	110,755	209,307
Total	202,231	208,549	410,780
High School Accredited Pupils:			
Boys	19,305	300	19,605
Girls	22,851	623	23,474
Total	42,156	923	43,079
Non-Accredited High School Pupils:			
Boys	2,132	2,600	4,732
Girls	2,572	5,422	7,994
Total	4,704	8,022	12,726
Total High School Enrolment.....	46,860	8,945	55,805
Grand Total of Elementary and High School Enrolment	249,091	217,494	466,585
Percentage of School Population Enrolled	73%	64%	69%

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

Elementary	157,809	146,050	303,859
High School	40,141	7,196	47,337
Total	197,950	153,246	351,196
Percentage of School Population in Average Daily Attendance	58%	45%	52%
Percentage of Elementary Enrolment in A. D. A....	78%	71%	75%
Percentage of High School Enrolment in A. D. A.	85%	80%	84%
Percentage of Total Enrolment in A. D. A.....	79%	72%	76%

TOTAL DAYS ATTENDANCE

Elementary	26,823,267	16,784,169	43,607,436
High	7,157,686	1,144,195	8,301,881
Total	33,980,953	17,928,364	51,909,267

AVERAGE LENGTH OF SESSION IN DAYS

Elementary	170	115	143
High School	178	159	175
Total	172	117	148

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS (Schools, not Buildings)

Elementary Schools	1,669	2,330	3,999
Accredited High Schools	303	3	306
Schools in which Non-Accredited High School Grades are Taught	40	212	252
Total Number High Schools	343	215	558
Total Number Elementary and High Schools	2,012	2,545	4,557
Number of School Buildings	1,726	2,237	3,963

VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY

According to Size of School:	White	Negro	Total
One Teacher	\$587,169	\$423,254	\$1,010,423
Two Teachers	1,622,390	737,880	2,360,270
Three Teachers	1,554,986	368,097	1,923,083
Four Teachers	1,088,748	478,102	1,566,850
More than Four Teachers	31,740,288	2,999,846	34,740,134
According to Type of School:			
Elementary Schools Only	\$15,357,815	\$2,914,879	\$18,272,694
High Schools Only	9,617,105	233,416	9,850,521
Buildings in which both High Schools and Elementary Schools are Operated	\$11,618,661	\$1,858,884	\$13,477,545
Grand Total Value of All School Property	\$36,593,581	\$5,007,179	\$41,600,760

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS EMPLOYING ONE TEACHER; TWO TEACHERS, Etc.
(Reported by Buildings)

One Teacher	349	1,302	1,651
Two Teachers	481	567	1,048
Three Teachers	256	137	393
Four Teachers	118	80	198
More than Four Teachers	522	151	673
Total	1,726	2,237	3,963

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS TO SCHOOL
(Schools, not Buildings)

According to Enrolment:			
Elementary	121	88	102
High School	137	41	100
Total	124	84	101

According to Average Daily Attendance:			
Elementary	95	63	76
High School	117	33	85
Total	98	60	77

AVERAGE TEACHING LOAD

According to Enrolment:			
Elementary	31	48	38
High School	24	27	24
Total	29	46	35

According to Average Daily Attendance:			
Elementary	24	34	28
High School	20	22	21
Total	23	34	27

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPERINTENDENTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PRINCIPALS

Number of Administrative Superintendents	131	0	131
Amount Paid to Administrative Superintendents	\$351,637		\$351,637

Number of Administrative Principals:			
Elementary	60	7	67
High School	93	7	100
Total	153	14	167

Amount Paid to Administrative Principals:			
Elementary	\$119,630	\$10,348	\$129,978
High School	173,188	11,638	184,826
Total	292,818	21,986	314,804

NUMBER OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED

Elementary:			
Men	468	602	1,070
Women	6,102	3,657	9,759
Total	6,570	4,259	10,829

	White	Negro	Total
High School:			
Men	641	151	792
Women	1,332	175	1,507
Total	1,973	326	2,299
Grand Total for Elementary and High	8,543	4,585	13,128
Grand Total of all Employed (Including Administrative Superintendents and Administrative Principals)	8,826	4,600	13,426

AMOUNT PAID TO TEACHERS

Excluding Administrative Superintendents and Administrative Principals:			
Elementary	\$5,776,985	\$1,264,147	\$7,041,132
High	2,489,247	178,328	2,667,575
Total	8,266,232	1,442,475	9,708,707
Including Administrative Superintendents and Administrative Principals:			
Elementary	\$6,072,436	\$1,274,495	\$7,346,931
High	2,838,253	189,966	3,028,219
Total	8,910,689	1,474,461	10,375,150

AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY

Administrative Superintendents	\$2,684		\$2,684
Administrative Principals:			
Elementary	\$1,994	\$1,478	\$1,940
High School	1,862	1,663	1,848
Total	1,914	1,570	1,855
Teachers:			
Elementary:			
Men	\$1,039	\$317	\$633
Women	867	294	652
Total	878	297	650
High School:			
Men	\$1,604	\$618	\$1,416
Women	1,097	486	1,026
Total	1,262	547	1,160
Grand Total Elementary and High	\$968	\$315	\$740
Total Average Annual Salary (Including Administrative Superintendents and Administrative Principals)	\$1,010	\$318	\$773

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE
(Current Expenses Only)

According to Enrolment:			
Elementary	\$36.00	\$6.66	\$21.27
High	79.73	23.37	70.55
Total	44.19	7.36	27.22
According to Average Daily Attendance:			
Elementary	\$46.13	\$9.27	\$28.37
High	93.08	29.76	83.40
Total	55.63	10.23	35.82

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE

(Grand Total Expenditures, including Current Expenses, Capital Outlays and Debt Service)			
According to Enrolment	\$52.15	\$7.97	\$31.80
According to Average Daily Attendance	65.62	11.07	41.83

TRANSPORTATION

Total Cost of Transportation:			
Elementary	\$465,433	\$666	\$466,099
High School	455,689		455,689
Total	921,122	666	921,788

	White	Negro	Total
Number of Pupils Transported:			
Elementary	27,401	108	27,509
High School	16,557		16,557
Total	43,958	108	44,066
Cost Per Pupil Transported:			
Elementary	16.99	6.17	16.94
High School	27.52		27.52
Total	20.95	6.17	20.93

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Number of Schools with Libraries:			
Elementary	1,018	207	1,225
High	296	44	340
Total	1,314	251	1,565
Volumes in School Libraries:			
Elementary	192,558	16,967	209,525
High	163,682	9,782	173,464
Total	356,240	26,749	382,989

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES

Number of Schools Visited by Circulating Libraries:			
Elementary	250	48	298
High	34		34
Total	284	48	332
Volumes Used in Circulating Libraries:			
Elementary	27,500	3,995	31,500
High	19,741		19,741
Total	47,246	3,995	51,241

FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALL PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL
FOR 1930-31.

Function	White			Negro		
	Amount	Per Cent of Current Expenses	Per Cent of Total Expenditures	Amount	Per Cent of Current Expenses	Per Cent of Total Expenditures
General Control	436,019	3.96	3.35	.....	.....	.....
Teachers' Salaries	8,266,235	75.11	63.62	1,442,475	92.08	85.07
Other Instructional Cost	445,638	4.05	3.42	33,935	2.17	2.00
Operation of Plant	500,580	4.55	3.82	51,409	3.28	3.03
Maintenance of Plant	196,583	1.79	1.62	20,102	1.28	1.18
Transportation	921,122	8.37	7.07	666	.04	.03
Other Auxiliary Agencies	152,293	1.38	1.15	7,585	.48	.45
Fixed Charges	87,375	.79	.67	10,299	.67	.62
Total Current Expenses.....	11,005,845	100.00	84.72	1,566,471	100.00	92.38
Capital Outlay	1,037,618	.....	7.98	115,084	.....	6.79
Debt Service	947,169	.....	7.30	14,051	.....	.83
Total Payments	12,990,632	.....	100.00	1,695,606	.....	100.00

WHITE AND NEGRO

Function	Amount	Per Cent of Current Expenses	Per Cent of Total Expenditures
General Control	436,019	3.47	2.97
Teachers' Salaries	9,708,710	77.22	66.10
Other Instructional Cost	479,573	3.81	3.24
Operation of Plant	551,989	4.39	3.76
Maintenance of Plant	216,685	1.73	1.48
Transportation	921,788	7.33	6.26
Other Auxiliary Agencies	159,878	1.27	1.08
Fixed Charges	97,674	.78	.67
Total Current Expenses	12,572,316	100.00	85.56
Capital Outlay	1,152,702	.....	7.87
Debt Service	961,220	.....	6.57
Total Payments	14,686,238	.....	100.00

Statistical Tables--Elementary and
High School

Statistical Tables-Elementary and
High School

Debt Service covers payments with interest, principal and
school property, pay interest charges school to its subscribers, funds
from which interest and principal are paid.

Statistical Terms And Definitions

Administrative Superintendent is one who devotes more than one-half of his time to the administration of his school or school system.

Administrative Principal is one who devotes more than one-half of his time to the supervision of his school or school system. He is classed as high school or elementary school administrative principal according to the school to which he devotes more than one-half of his time.

A Teaching Principal is one who devotes more than half of his time to classroom instruction in the school over which he has charge.

A Teacher is one who devotes more than half of his time to classroom instruction. An elementary school teacher is one who devotes more than half of his teaching time to instruction in grades 1-7, inclusive. A high school teacher is one who devotes more than half of his teaching time to instruction in grades 8-11, inclusive.

Enrolment means that pupils have been legally present in one school for at least ten days during a school session.

Total Days Attendance is the grand total of all the days actually attended by all the pupils.

Average Daily Attendance means the average number of pupils actually present each day school is in session, and is obtained by dividing total days attended by the number of actual days taught.

Revenue Receipts include all items which may be considered as actual income for the year, such as appropriations, taxes, fees, etcetera. Revenue receipts do not result in increasing school indebtedness or decrease the amount and value of school property.

Non-Revenue Receipts include all items derived from revenue of previous years, such as bonds, sales of property, insurance adjustments, etcetera. All non-revenue receipts incur indebtedness or decrease the value of school property.

Capital Outlays mean all those expenditures which increase the value of the school property, such as additions of any kind to grounds, buildings, or equipment not classified as replacements of broken or worn-out material.

Debt Service covers payments which actually reduce indebtedness on school property, pay interest charges thereon, or to accumulate funds from which interest and principal are paid.

TABLE NO. I.—ENUMERATION OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE

County	WHITE						NEGRO						GRAND TOTAL White and Negroes	
	6-20, Inclusive		Total 6-20, Inclusive	7-14, Inclusive		7-14, Inclusive Total	6-20, Inclusive		Total 6-20, Inclusive	7-14, Inclusive		Total 7-14, Inclusive	6-20, Inclusive	7-14, Inclusive
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Abbeville	2,356	2,235	4,591	1,294	1,217	2,511	2,423	2,285	4,708	1,284	1,196	2,480	9,299	4,991
Aiken	4,510	4,481	8,991	2,497	2,533	5,030	4,315	4,605	8,920	2,358	2,440	4,798	17,911	9,828
Allendale	646	623	1,269	358	343	701	2,052	2,115	4,167	1,142	1,174	2,316	5,436	3,017
Anderson	10,961	10,898	21,859	6,055	6,005	12,060	4,702	4,766	9,468	2,562	2,569	5,131	31,327	17,191
Bamberg	1,304	1,249	2,553	713	685	1,398	2,794	2,906	5,700	1,558	1,596	3,154	8,253	4,552
Barnwell	1,440	1,355	2,795	793	753	1,546	2,759	2,862	5,621	1,541	1,580	3,121	8,416	4,667
Beaufort	656	705	1,361	420	390	810	3,018	3,067	6,085	1,689	1,670	3,359	7,446	4,169
Berkeley	1,481	1,340	2,821	846	765	1,611	3,089	3,194	6,283	1,760	1,773	3,533	9,104	5,144
Calhoun	797	710	1,507	424	384	808	2,714	2,825	5,539	1,523	1,584	3,107	7,046	3,915
Charleston	6,738	6,702	13,440	3,726	3,639	7,365	9,128	10,060	19,188	5,198	5,324	10,522	32,628	17,887
Cherokee	4,590	4,504	9,094	2,549	2,504	5,053	1,796	1,774	3,570	977	957	1,934	12,664	6,987
Chester	2,786	2,735	5,521	1,535	1,462	2,997	3,504	3,501	7,005	1,893	1,849	3,742	12,526	6,739
Chesterfield	4,347	4,199	8,546	2,461	2,328	4,789	2,874	2,943	5,817	1,595	1,637	3,232	14,363	8,021
Clarendon	1,662	1,605	3,267	930	899	1,829	4,765	5,057	9,822	2,638	2,670	5,308	13,089	7,137
Colleton	2,197	2,090	4,287	1,181	1,105	2,286	2,986	3,031	6,017	1,666	1,661	3,327	10,304	5,613
Darlington	3,636	3,667	7,303	2,054	2,028	4,082	4,614	4,909	9,523	2,538	2,630	5,168	16,826	9,250
Dillon	2,624	2,418	5,042	1,441	1,350	2,791	2,594	2,694	5,288	1,452	1,483	2,935	10,330	5,726
Dorchester	1,468	1,367	2,835	819	737	1,556	2,363	2,577	4,940	1,286	1,381	2,667	7,775	4,223
Edgefield	1,296	1,194	2,490	734	716	1,450	2,748	2,654	5,402	1,546	1,446	2,992	7,892	4,442
Fairfield	1,312	1,339	2,651	730	729	1,459	3,546	3,535	7,081	1,997	1,899	3,896	9,732	5,355
Florence	6,453	6,112	12,565	3,656	3,479	7,135	5,780	6,168	11,948	3,022	3,332	6,354	24,513	13,489
Georgetown	1,454	1,399	2,853	826	780	1,606	2,734	3,004	5,738	1,575	1,620	3,195	8,591	4,801
Greenville	15,663	15,695	31,358	8,875	8,758	17,633	5,193	5,395	10,588	2,966	3,096	6,062	41,946	23,695
Greenwood	3,603	3,555	7,158	2,009	1,943	3,952	3,109	3,224	6,333	1,635	1,662	3,297	13,491	7,249
Hampton	1,396	1,375	2,771	783	754	1,537	2,116	2,094	4,210	1,141	1,157	2,298	6,981	3,835

Horry	5,996	5,615	11,611	3,373	3,158	6,531	1,967	2,034	4,011	1,125	1,152	2,277	15,622	8,808
Jasper	688	599	1,287	407	347	754	1,443	1,478	2,921	795	823	1,618	4,208	2,372
Kershaw	2,817	2,672	5,489	1,567	1,500	3,067	3,978	4,019	7,997	1,463	2,206	3,669	13,486	6,736
Lancaster	3,326	3,197	6,523	1,805	1,757	3,562	2,470	2,454	4,924	1,342	1,310	2,652	11,447	6,214
Laurens	4,563	4,304	8,867	2,470	2,354	4,824	3,780	3,659	7,439	2,034	1,967	4,001	16,306	8,825
Lee	1,514	1,453	2,967	819	822	1,641	3,755	3,761	7,516	2,125	2,033	4,158	10,483	5,799
Lexington	4,814	4,517	9,331	2,661	2,548	5,209	2,210	2,276	4,486	1,174	1,250	2,424	13,817	7,633
McCormick	707	724	1,431	393	424	817	1,690	1,709	3,399	966	950	1,916	4,830	2,733
Marion	2,312	2,184	4,496	1,313	1,206	2,519	3,031	3,133	6,164	1,642	1,675	3,317	10,660	5,836
Marlboro	2,574	2,434	5,008	1,448	1,357	2,805	3,954	3,982	7,936	2,189	1,129	4,318	12,944	7,123
Newberry	3,107	3,229	6,336	1,740	1,757	3,497	3,376	3,360	6,736	1,825	1,747	3,572	13,072	7,069
Oconee	5,428	5,298	10,726	3,030	2,982	6,012	1,265	1,309	2,574	695	700	1,395	13,300	7,407
Orangeburg	4,219	4,050	8,269	2,337	2,252	4,589	8,798	9,121	17,919	4,882	4,961	9,843	26,188	14,432
Pickens	5,816	5,473	11,289	3,288	3,049	6,337	1,054	1,002	2,056	585	523	1,108	13,345	7,445
Richland	7,199	7,427	14,626	3,989	3,944	7,933	6,795	7,515	14,310	3,723	3,878	7,601	28,936	15,534
Saluda	1,691	1,682	3,373	962	960	1,922	1,969	1,952	3,921	1,101	1,034	2,135	7,294	4,057
Spartanburg	15,841	15,547	31,388	8,912	8,550	17,362	5,979	6,162	12,141	3,181	3,262	6,443	43,529	23,805
Sumter	2,632	2,694	5,326	1,490	1,494	2,984	6,509	6,916	13,425	3,715	3,690	7,405	18,751	10,389
Union	3,376	3,393	6,769	1,870	1,936	3,806	2,684	2,660	5,344	1,440	1,402	2,842	12,113	6,648
Williamsburg	2,297	2,219	4,516	1,312	1,275	2,587	5,057	5,494	10,551	2,931	3,065	5,996	15,067	8,583
York	5,667	5,513	11,180	3,126	3,042	6,168	4,602	4,554	9,156	2,394	2,439	4,833	20,336	11,001
Totals	171,960	167,776	339,736	96,021	93,000	188,921	164,082	169,795	333,887	89,869	91,582	181,451	673,623	370,372

TABLE NO. II.—ENROLMENT BY GRADES—WHITE

County	Elementary Enrolment by Grades														Total Ele- mentary Grades by Sex		Grand Total of Ele- mentary by Grades
	1st Grade		2nd Grade		3rd Grade		4th Grade		5th Grade		6th Grade		7th Grade				
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Abbeville	269	262	230	179	210	169	194	197	194	204	133	137	114	137	1,344	1,285	2,629
Aiken	770	692	472	474	415	401	424	432	326	400	272	322	217	280	2,896	3,005	5,901
Allendale	74	71	62	65	60	69	71	74	54	54	53	55	52	47	426	433	859
Anderson	1,513	1,461	981	939	1,047	954	961	947	759	812	678	568	521	588	6,460	6,269	12,729
Bamberg	189	149	105	90	105	100	105	103	87	94	69	100	100	80	759	717	1,476
Barnwell	229	161	128	98	136	108	131	120	108	112	78	113	78	104	888	822	1,710
Beaufort	102	79	56	69	74	65	69	67	51	47	53	47	33	59	438	443	881
Berkeley	294	264	168	131	150	145	159	131	134	112	101	120	89	103	1,097	1,019	2,116
Calhoun	84	77	53	50	67	51	62	59	70	50	57	48	51	58	444	394	838
Charleston	685	539	570	535	566	535	588	540	475	506	451	397	356	387	3,692	3,438	7,130
Cherokee	749	656	427	430	376	392	321	356	248	282	264	216	212	226	2,597	2,558	5,155
Chester	337	303	242	245	267	220	217	215	258	221	187	138	154	134	1,662	1,476	3,138
Chesterfield	697	598	410	327	372	335	354	302	308	333	250	283	195	275	2,586	2,453	5,039
Clarendon	176	187	163	117	140	131	152	119	122	128	93	82	94	106	940	870	1,810
Colleton	293	251	196	166	185	176	180	175	177	169	157	156	130	134	1,318	1,227	2,545
Darlington	589	477	337	323	324	309	278	324	221	269	194	223	170	209	2,113	2,134	4,247
Dillon	396	329	240	288	206	206	127	192	163	158	129	123	100	104	1,416	1,340	2,756
Dorchester	189	148	158	110	136	121	158	130	122	129	95	88	85	106	943	832	1,775
Edgefield	127	131	110	93	111	95	101	95	99	89	109	94	89	88	746	685	1,431
Fairfield	187	183	136	141	144	126	111	126	94	83	97	94	80	88	849	841	1,690
Florence	998	827	645	560	594	552	582	558	486	482	429	388	406	470	3,142	3,837	7,979
Georgetown	248	178	143	153	122	126	146	137	131	131	101	108	81	118	972	951	1,923
Greenville	2,474	2,214	1,778	1,530	1,495	1,464	1,394	1,334	1,185	1,223	1,026	978	896	899	10,248	9,642	19,890
Greenwood	474	409	355	296	325	290	283	268	261	254	203	220	149	177	2,050	1,914	3,964
Hampton	189	196	146	137	126	118	127	129	133	124	110	98	107	107	938	909	1,847

Horry	1,127	953	590	564	584	489	472	466	408	416	355	328	265	317	3,801	3,533	7,334
Jasper	91	71	79	52	67	52	63	54	63	57	52	52	58	49	473	387	860
Kershaw	496	459	305	267	280	279	266	255	251	208	166	194	165	174	1,929	1,836	3,765
Lancaster	455	403	286	248	282	260	275	266	223	222	199	190	169	162	1,879	1,761	3,640
Laurens	501	452	372	357	338	332	332	317	283	251	226	226	180	206	2,232	2,141	4,373
Lee	196	178	122	128	117	130	135	118	113	128	89	115	90	73	862	870	1,732
Lexington	670	610	453	403	452	421	433	357	399	408	351	369	279	306	3,037	2,874	4,911
McCormick	57	60	40	45	47	50	66	65	38	38	35	46	45	60	328	364	692
Marion	302	218	208	192	225	196	202	184	175	189	142	135	130	125	1,384	1,239	2,623
Marlboro	399	372	223	197	204	196	192	183	166	155	123	131	103	125	1,410	1,359	2,769
Newberry	406	374	312	265	297	297	302	257	266	254	252	233	174	214	2,009	1,894	3,903
Oconee	979	850	529	492	484	477	440	435	386	387	318	314	265	283	3,401	3,238	6,639
Orangeburg	546	473	353	325	354	318	397	376	361	356	295	283	279	303	2,585	2,434	5,019
Pickens	931	812	571	443	530	474	504	464	415	361	290	315	290	311	3,531	3,180	6,711
Richland	877	771	587	578	624	579	578	596	547	548	459	459	431	453	4,103	3,984	8,087
Saluda	244	220	150	118	129	127	155	142	128	151	113	133	122	116	1,041	1,007	2,048
Spartanburg	2,320	2,034	1,623	1,386	1,421	1,384	1,366	1,335	1,208	1,173	997	1,048	789	879	9,719	9,239	18,958
Sumter	341	294	276	191	223	211	223	225	218	218	169	193	137	202	1,587	1,534	3,121
Union	540	459	311	336	338	336	284	297	255	247	181	202	167	189	2,075	2,068	4,143
Williamsburg	290	226	221	172	189	175	171	190	150	155	128	159	125	98	1,264	1,175	2,439
York	722	670	506	412	498	444	412	399	334	383	320	317	273	316	3,065	2,941	6,006
Total	24,822	21,801	16,418	14,717	15,436	14,485	14,563	14,111	12,648	12,771	10,649	10,638	9,095	10,045	103,679	98,552	202,231

TABLE NO. II.—ENROLMENT BY GRADES—WHITE—Continued

County	High School Enrolment by Grades								Total High School Grades by Sex		Grand Total High School by Grades	Final Grand Total for Elementary and High School Grades
	8th Grade		9th Grade		10th Grade		11th Grade					
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	28	29
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
Abbeville	107	94	64	92	77	91	50	76	298	353	651	3,280
Aiken	194	215	128	153	89	123	69	98	468	589	1,057	6,958
Allendale	43	41	23	26	25	47	17	25	108	139	247	1,106
Anderson	448	435	246	321	197	263	162	216	1,053	1,235	2,288	15,017
Bamberg	64	70	50	57	49	58	46	35	209	220	429	1,905
Barnwell	88	99	48	58	36	53	30	32	202	242	444	2,154
Beaufort	75	44	34	36	26	35	16	28	151	143	294	1,175
Berkeley	77	83	22	44	28	31	26	43	153	201	354	2,470
Calhoun	53	50	27	34	23	40	20	29	123	153	276	1,114
Charleston	383	353	328	306	194	210	232	339	1,137	1,208	2,345	9,475
Cherokee	135	125	103	95	83	80	48	70	369	370	739	5,894
Chester	113	133	97	110	87	104	54	66	351	413	764	3,902
Chesterfield	175	207	98	145	92	144	61	97	426	593	1,019	6,058
Clarendon	79	82	63	85	45	75	38	63	225	305	530	2,340
Colleton	120	127	98	113	57	107	51	75	326	422	748	3,233
Darlington	186	200	99	155	100	143	65	87	450	585	1,035	5,282
Dillon	87	95	61	77	74	94	50	62	270	328	598	3,354
Dorchester	70	90	44	68	44	60	37	47	195	265	460	2,235
Edgefield	64	75	61	61	35	50	29	41	189	227	416	1,847
Fairfield	75	74	50	69	34	48	32	42	191	233	424	2,114
Florence	358	363	253	288	175	244	131	185	917	1,080	1,997	9,976
Georgetown	84	85	50	70	53	67	41	75	228	297	525	2,448
Greenville	895	809	525	639	377	429	292	355	2,089	2,232	4,321	24,211
Greenwood	167	181	104	153	88	142	58	99	417	575	992	4,956
Hampton	89	96	63	70	30	53	15	58	197	277	474	2,321

Horry	201	228	144	193	101	160	95	128	541	709	1,250	8,584
Jasper	48	42	35	25	10	33	16	22	109	122	231	1,091
Kershaw	125	159	104	114	78	92	43	93	349	459	808	4,573
Lancaster	135	128	92	113	67	100	43	61	337	402	739	4,379
Laurens	172	190	114	132	104	129	71	90	461	541	1,002	5,375
Lee	73	77	79	71	56	53	33	47	241	248	489	2,221
Lexington	279	303	200	229	130	205	111	145	720	882	1,602	7,513
McCormick	44	43	32	42	35	36	25	37	136	158	294	986
Marion	111	135	79	110	82	99	75	91	347	435	782	3,405
Marlboro	94	120	65	87	59	80	60	67	278	354	632	3,401
Newberry	193	227	134	149	105	138	75	82	507	596	1,103	5,006
Oconee	214	227	153	184	108	146	72	119	552	676	1,228	7,867
Orangeburg	264	243	170	221	186	227	142	194	762	885	1,647	6,666
Pickens	228	201	168	163	118	129	65	117	579	610	1,189	7,900
Richland	399	410	348	344	237	291	220	275	1,204	1,320	2,524	10,611
Saluda	108	108	69	82	56	61	30	58	263	309	572	2,620
Spartanburg	676	757	424	498	364	459	245	361	1,709	2,075	3,784	22,742
Sumter	139	137	92	132	84	111	74	78	391	470	861	3,982
Union	140	146	88	98	54	75	42	56	324	375	699	4,842
Williamsburg	88	113	60	86	52	85	45	57	245	341	586	3,025
York	239	248	159	181	140	187	102	155	640	771	1,411	7,417
Total	8,199	8,468	5,553	6,579	4,344	5,687	3,354	4,676	21,437	25,423	46,860	249,091

TABLE NO. III.—ENROLMENT BY GRADES—NEGRO

County	Elementary Enrolment by Grades														Total Elementary Grades by Sex		Grand Total of Elementary by Grades
	1st Grade		2nd Grade		3rd Grade		4th Grade		5th Grade		6th Grade		7th Grade				
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Abbeville	542	442	265	271	257	235	206	202	117	180	73	96	33	74	1,493	1,500	2,993
Aiken	1,244	1,140	509	504	398	469	307	373	223	319	113	217	74	127	2,868	3,149	6,017
Allendale	549	575	200	222	126	169	80	178	53	109	42	87	23	57	1,073	1,397	2,470
Anderson	1,427	1,257	527	521	392	445	354	401	234	346	153	233	97	173	3,184	3,376	6,560
Bamberg	719	731	269	282	184	221	167	224	86	172	88	159	50	114	1,563	1,903	3,466
Barnwell	656	670	298	332	226	308	195	264	126	195	85	136	58	103	1,644	2,008	3,652
Beaufort	814	767	250	238	181	234	142	176	86	137	48	83	25	34	1,546	1,669	3,215
Berkeley	1,076	1,022	362	406	273	359	195	261	116	176	47	97	23	52	2,092	2,373	4,465
Calhoun	714	656	282	281	198	218	178	229	104	142	90	116	43	79	1,609	1,721	3,330
Charleston	2,096	1,945	868	940	617	805	510	603	329	467	197	326	114	237	4,731	5,324	10,055
Cherokee	385	380	198	202	171	163	145	158	111	125	66	106	67	73	1,143	1,207	2,350
Chester	956	855	352	345	366	333	234	279	173	266	93	196	55	81	2,231	2,355	4,586
Chesterfield	831	789	292	301	208	222	179	266	131	227	101	176	77	111	1,819	2,092	3,911
Clarendon	957	923	377	401	304	427	186	319	118	282	67	183	44	113	2,053	2,648	4,701
Colleton	874	817	323	360	264	278	179	235	123	215	54	131	24	83	1,841	2,119	3,960
Darlington	1,286	1,278	389	435	342	428	233	355	153	277	124	224	58	147	2,585	3,144	5,729
Dillon	720	706	259	264	163	221	132	153	89	127	85	135	61	83	1,509	1,689	3,198
Dorchester	474	520	211	257	171	205	137	171	87	187	71	100	34	64	1,185	1,504	2,689
Edgefield	810	703	333	319	241	245	195	265	125	215	77	163	43	118	1,824	2,028	3,852
Fairfield	616	687	439	483	369	439	283	384	144	183	81	72	27	26	1,959	2,274	4,233
Florence	1,772	1,710	557	579	425	560	361	505	230	457	144	311	109	247	3,598	4,369	7,967
Georgetown	716	670	274	302	199	247	132	122	84	127	42	96	37	69	1,484	1,633	3,117
Greenville	1,704	1,450	666	670	522	548	406	544	332	432	239	350	153	294	4,022	4,288	8,310
Greenwood	734	646	352	321	281	299	211	260	139	213	100	201	64	130	1,881	2,070	3,951
Hampton	607	588	193	140	167	203	101	185	76	125	22	84	15	38	1,181	1,363	2,544

Horry	623	564	222	192	156	173	153	194	85	154	64	95	45	70	1,348	1,442	2,790
Jasper	459	437	116	148	120	144	66	113	40	98	19	59	6	10	826	1,009	1,835
Kershaw	1,210	1,127	420	438	305	352	256	364	195	272	101	250	51	169	2,536	2,972	5,508
Lancaster	704	566	263	261	197	240	181	190	137	151	106	167	59	108	1,647	1,683	3,330
Laurens	780	714	432	373	263	298	222	264	192	206	97	188	61	139	2,047	2,182	4,229
Lee	837	899	279	288	242	268	178	266	139	205	57	147	24	88	1,756	2,161	3,917
Lexington	573	531	230	232	149	181	119	181	99	165	62	127	34	68	1,266	1,485	2,751
McCormick	422	374	202	161	160	175	136	186	66	142	57	85	20	63	1,063	1,186	2,249
Marion	818	793	368	384	223	272	179	247	139	218	80	191	60	122	1,867	2,227	4,094
Marlboro	941	925	340	339	264	321	247	266	134	237	94	173	50	159	2,070	2,447	4,517
Newberry	854	717	392	404	284	306	269	306	154	241	97	199	92	158	2,142	2,331	4,473
Oconee	353	285	142	134	116	115	104	100	60	85	42	67	25	51	842	837	1,679
Orangeburg	2,222	2,277	790	783	564	656	410	578	293	545	219	423	145	284	4,643	5,546	10,189
Pickens	294	293	130	100	100	95	87	95	68	101	43	53	31	41	753	778	1,531
Richland	1,778	1,662	769	750	562	715	436	607	314	468	233	362	151	296	4,243	4,869	9,103
Saluda	466	402	208	204	131	121	139	127	137	127	71	100	34	80	1,186	1,161	2,347
Spartanburg	1,609	1,491	621	611	536	567	460	594	318	447	235	313	139	236	3,918	4,259	8,177
Sumter	1,625	1,622	630	615	490	550	372	474	258	477	253	269	198	161	3,826	4,168	7,994
Union	789	713	283	308	244	280	199	230	134	212	118	165	67	144	1,834	2,052	3,886
Williamsburg	1,412	1,434	542	528	375	479	260	454	216	402	113	276	83	199	3,001	3,772	6,773
York	1,246	1,099	490	489	353	367	321	381	221	322	144	201	87	135	2,862	2,994	5,856
Total	43,294	40,879	16,914	17,118	12,879	14,956	10,242	13,329	6,988	10,977	4,607	7,988	2,870	5,508	97,794	110,755	208,549

TABLE NO. III.—ENROLMENT BY GRADES—NEGRO—Continued

County	High School Enrolment by Grades								Total High School Grades by Sex	Grand Total High School by Grades	Final Grand Total for Elementary and High School Grades	
	8th Grade		9th Grade		10th Grade		11th Grade					
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Abbeville	26	67	37	48	12	39	1	....	76	154	230	3,223
Aiken	53	55	16	47	9	33	6	15	84	150	234	6,251
Allendale	14	34	2	10	1	7	....	....	17	51	68	2,538
Anderson	32	64	21	56	22	49	11	10	86	179	265	6,825
Bamberg	4	10	3	10	2	4	....	....	9	24	33	3,47
Barnwell	20	37	11	31	6	10	4	8	41	86	127	3,779
Beaufort	22	22	10	17	8	15	....	....	40	54	94	3,309
Berkeley	17	23	10	30	1	....	....	....	28	53	81	4,546
Calhoun	23	27	8	23	1	10	....	....	32	60	92	3,442
Charleston	37	98	29	68	15	38	5	54	86	258	344	10,39
Cherokee	13	29	14	19	4	11	5	12	36	71	107	2,47
Chester	16	53	16	24	12	22	4	9	48	108	156	4,742
Chesterfield	20	24	8	18	....	....	....	....	28	42	70	3,981
Clarendon	30	55	17	52	4	41	....	....	51	148	199	4,900
Colleton	16	19	5	13	10	11	....	....	31	43	74	4,024
Darlington	41	87	27	55	14	53	14	34	96	229	325	6,054
Dillon	39	74	17	31	8	23	....	....	64	128	192	3,390
Dorchester	25	34	10	22	16	23	....	....	51	79	130	2,819
Edgefield	5	29	4	12	2	10	....	....	11	51	62	3,914
Fairfield	12	21	16	15	....	....	....	....	28	36	64	4,297
Florence	41	151	30	102	22	57	12	35	105	345	450	8,417
Georgetown	17	41	18	44	13	21	20	23	68	129	197	3,314
Greenville	71	132	47	111	30	53	22	31	170	327	497	8,807
Greenwood	51	80	22	37	8	30	16	21	97	168	265	4,216
Hampton	3	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	10	13	2,557

Horry	17	33	6	16	2	7	....	....	25	56	81	2,871
Jasper	1	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	7	8	1,843
Kershaw	24	39	21	34	12	16	7	12	64	101	165	5,673
Lancaster	9	20	7	14	3	13	7	6	26	53	79	3,499
Laurens	31	70	23	39	30	25	7	15	97	149	246	4,475
Lee	15	24	17	17	....	5	....	....	32	46	78	3,995
Lexington	20	46	11	15	4	8	....	....	35	69	104	2,155
McCormick	4	21	....	7	2	4	....	....	6	32	38	2,237
Marion	27	49	28	49	15	53	....	....	70	151	221	4,315
Marlboro	29	81	77	42	15	17	3	12	64	152	216	4,733
Newberry	21	80	12	43	6	24	7	30	46	177	223	4,636
Oconee	11	29	6	36	6	11	....	....	23	76	99	1,778
Orangeburg	72	170	55	113	2	6	2	6	131	295	426	10,615
Pickens	13	17	12	21	....	7	....	....	25	45	70	1,601
Richland	92	177	52	149	46	88	29	51	219	465	684	9,787
Saluda	24	51	21	44	13	19	5	13	63	127	190	2,517
Spartanburg	85	145	42	82	18	45	22	44	167	316	483	8,660
Sumter	51	75	40	75	27	54	21	38	139	242	381	8,375
Union	42	47	17	24	10	19	13	18	82	108	190	4,076
Williamsburg	50	120	37	66	28	52	....	....	115	238	353	7,126
York	49	73	12	40	13	28	10	16	84	157	241	6,017
Total	1,335	2,650	840	1,821	472	1,061	253	513	2,900	6,045	8,945	217,494

TABLE NO. IV.—ENROLMENT FOR WHITE AND NEGRO BY COUNTIES

County	Total White Elementary Enrollment	Total White High School Enrollment	Grand Total White Elementa- ry and H. S. Enrollment	Total Negro Elementary Enrollment	Total Negro High School Enrollment	Grand Total Negro Elementa- ry and H. S. Enrollment	Grand Total of White and Negro Enrol- ment
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Abbeville	2,629	651	3,280	2,993	230	3,223	6,503
Aiken	5,901	1,057	6,958	6,017	234	6,251	13,209
Allendale	859	247	1,106	2,461	68	2,529	3,635
Anderson	12,729	2,288	15,017	6,560	265	6,825	21,842
Bamberg	1,476	429	1,905	3,466	33	3,499	5,404
Barnwell	1,710	444	2,154	3,652	127	3,779	5,933
Beaufort	881	294	1,175	3,215	90	3,305	4,480
Berkeley	2,116	354	2,470	4,370	71	4,441	6,911
Calhoun	838	276	1,114	3,330	92	3,422	4,536
Charleston	7,130	2,345	9,475	10,055	344	10,399	19,874
Cherokee	5,155	739	5,894	2,350	107	2,457	8,351
Chester	3,138	764	3,902	4,584	156	4,740	8,642
Chesterfield	5,039	1,019	6,058	3,911	70	3,981	10,039
Clarendon	1,810	530	2,340	4,701	200	4,901	7,241
Colleton	2,545	748	3,293	3,960	74	4,034	7,327
Darlington	4,247	1,035	5,282	5,729	325	6,054	11,336
Dillon	2,756	598	3,354	3,198	192	3,390	6,744
Dorchester	1,775	460	2,235	2,689	130	2,819	5,054
Edgefield	1,431	416	1,847	3,852	62	3,914	5,761
Fairfield	1,690	424	2,114	4,233	64	4,297	6,411
Florence	7,979	1,997	9,976	7,967	450	8,417	18,393
Georgetown	1,923	525	2,448	3,117	197	3,314	5,762
Greenville	19,890	4,321	24,211	8,310	497	8,807	33,018
Greenwood	3,964	992	4,956	3,951	276	4,227	9,183
Hampton	1,847	474	2,321	2,544	13	2,557	4,878
Horry	7,334	1,250	8,584	2,790	81	2,871	11,455
Jasper	860	231	1,091	1,836	8	1,844	2,935
Kershaw	3,765	808	4,573	5,510	165	5,675	10,248
Lancaster	3,640	739	4,379	3,330	79	3,409	7,788
Laurens	4,373	1,002	5,375	4,229	246	4,475	9,850
Lee	1,732	489	2,221	3,917	78	3,995	6,216
Lexington	5,911	1,602	7,513	2,751	104	2,855	10,368
McCormick	692	294	986	2,249	38	2,287	3,273
Marion	2,623	782	3,405	4,094	221	4,315	7,720
Marlboro	2,769	632	3,401	4,517	216	4,733	8,134
Newberry	3,903	1,103	5,006	4,473	223	4,696	9,702
Oconee	6,639	1,228	7,867	1,679	99	1,778	9,645
Orangeburg	5,019	1,647	6,666	10,189	426	10,615	17,281
Pickens	6,711	1,189	7,900	1,531	70	1,601	9,501
Richland	8,087	2,524	10,611	9,103	684	9,787	20,398
Saluda	2,048	572	2,620	2,347	190	2,537	5,157
Spartanburg	18,958	3,784	22,742	8,177	483	8,660	31,402
Sumter	3,121	861	3,982	7,994	381	8,375	12,357
Union	4,143	699	4,842	3,886	190	4,076	8,918
Williamsburg	2,439	586	3,025	6,773	353	7,126	10,151
York	6,006	1,411	7,417	5,856	241	6,097	13,514
Total	202,231	46,860	249,091	208,549	8,945	217,494	466,585

TABLE NO. V.—AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

County	Total White Elementary Average Daily Attendance	Total White High School Average Daily Attendance	Grand Total White Elem. and H. S. Ave. Daily Attendance	Total Negro Elementary Average Daily Attendance	Total Negro High School Average Daily Attendance	Grand Total Negro Elem. and H. S. Ave. Daily Attendance	Grand Total White and Negro Average Daily Attendance
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Abbeville	2,100	561	2,661	2,239	155	2,394	5,055
Aiken	4,362	854	5,216	4,113	196	4,309	9,525
Allendale	674	216	890	1,874	55	1,929	2,819
Anderson	9,586	1,927	11,513	4,264	221	4,485	15,998
Bamberg	1,201	381	1,582	2,490	26	2,516	4,098
Barnwell	1,298	373	1,671	2,525	93	2,618	4,289
Beaufort	725	252	977	2,463	77	2,540	3,517
Berkeley	1,590	285	1,875	3,253	68	3,321	5,196
Calhoun	689	242	931	2,258	87	2,345	3,276
Charleston	6,026	2,005	8,031	7,871	248	8,119	16,150
Cherokee	3,804	649	4,453	1,620	83	1,703	6,156
Chester	2,556	660	3,216	3,341	130	3,471	6,687
Chesterfield	3,634	847	4,481	2,717	50	2,767	7,248
Clarendon	1,478	461	1,939	3,661	156	3,817	5,756
Colleton	1,916	614	2,530	3,105	62	3,167	5,697
Darlington	3,313	913	4,226	4,140	280	4,420	8,646
Dillon	2,105	529	2,634	2,152	156	2,308	4,942
Dorchester	1,421	404	1,825	2,066	108	2,174	3,999
Edgefield	1,148	362	1,510	2,979	56	3,035	4,545
Fairfield	1,390	383	1,773	2,884	49	2,933	4,706
Florence	6,202	1,730	7,932	5,691	364	6,055	13,987
Georgetown	1,559	461	2,020	2,271	172	2,443	4,463
Greenville	15,783	3,614	19,397	5,671	370	6,041	25,438
Greenwood	3,319	906	4,225	2,709	207	2,916	7,141
Hampton	1,494	407	1,901	1,812	11	1,823	3,724
Horry	5,157	1,015	6,172	2,033	67	2,100	8,272
Jasper	662	195	857	1,380	5	1,385	2,242
Kershaw	2,839	693	3,532	4,227	147	4,374	7,916
Lancaster	2,829	654	3,483	2,471	65	2,536	6,019
Laurens	3,633	924	4,557	2,962	183	3,145	7,702
Lee	1,317	421	1,738	2,954	52	3,006	4,744
Lexington	4,679	1,359	6,038	1,960	90	2,050	8,088
McCormick	569	255	824	1,533	27	1,560	2,384
Marion	2,066	689	2,785	2,797	194	2,991	5,776
Marlboro	1,982	538	2,520	2,853	171	3,024	5,544
Newberry	3,224	963	4,187	2,892	177	3,069	7,256
Oconee	4,826	1,012	5,838	1,297	93	1,390	7,228
Orangeburg	3,987	1,420	5,407	6,927	317	7,244	12,651
Pickens	5,036	1,016	6,052	1,082	67	1,149	7,201
Richland	6,625	2,117	8,742	6,988	582	7,570	16,312
Saluda	1,617	474	2,091	1,751	148	1,899	3,990
Spartanburg	15,118	3,269	18,387	5,641	402	6,043	24,430
Sumter	2,450	759	3,209	6,335	337	6,672	9,881
Union	3,314	607	3,921	2,851	153	3,004	6,925
Williamsburg	1,871	494	2,365	5,078	285	5,363	7,728
York	4,605	1,231	5,836	4,041	177	4,218	10,054
Total	157,809	40,141	197,950	146,050	7,196	153,246	351,206

TABLE NO. VI.—TOTAL DAYS ATTENDANCE

County	WHITE			NEGRO			Grand Total White and Negro Schools Total Days Attendance
	Elementary	High School	Grand Total White Elementary and High School	Elementary	High School	Grand Total Negro Elementary and High School	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Abbeville	345,611	102,589	448,200	257,329	24,837	282,166	730,366
Aiken	737,228	149,877	887,105	427,539	28,480	456,019	1,343,124
Allendale	118,522	38,496	157,018	198,818	7,360	206,178	363,196
Anderson	1,666,539	346,838	2,013,377	524,889	36,991	561,880	2,574,757
Bamberg	207,258	68,030	275,288	248,759	3,197	251,956	527,244
Barnwell	220,344	67,140	287,484	258,446	14,718	273,164	560,648
Beaufort	127,068	44,652	171,720	274,966	13,563	288,529	460,249
Berkeley	230,982	51,861	342,843	327,286	10,260	337,546	680,389
Calhoun	118,058	42,795	160,853	232,880	9,712	242,592	403,445
Charleston	1,072,368	356,721	1,429,089	1,187,388	43,984	1,231,372	2,660,461
Cherokee	557,284	111,577	668,861	177,226	13,704	190,930	859,791
Chester	453,955	117,161	571,116	345,780	21,680	367,460	938,576
Chesterfield	579,106	148,781	727,887	279,319	7,639	286,958	1,014,845
Clarendon	248,122	80,987	329,109	327,229	18,306	345,535	674,644
Colleton	337,159	108,393	445,552	285,086	8,664	293,750	739,302
Darlington	565,526	163,457	728,983	516,189	47,678	563,867	1,292,850
Dillon	352,931	92,037	444,968	250,330	21,585	271,915	716,883
Dorchester	249,116	71,524	320,640	213,393	18,248	231,641	552,281
Edgefield	178,219	64,192	242,411	305,234	8,200	313,434	555,845
Fairfield	243,250	68,174	311,424	257,430	7,670	265,100	576,524
Florence	1,051,912	305,729	1,357,641	708,290	57,454	765,744	2,123,385
Georgetown	272,006	81,881	353,887	285,942	29,800	315,742	669,629
Greenville	2,745,745	642,908	3,388,653	819,511	61,080	880,591	4,269,244
Greenwood	577,050	159,598	736,648	320,901	33,226	354,127	1,090,775
Hampton	257,378	73,367	330,745	179,271	1,663	180,934	511,679
Horry	759,921	178,688	938,609	224,408	9,692	234,100	1,172,709
Jasper	119,160	35,100	154,260	146,540	800	147,340	301,320
Kershaw	506,031	121,906	627,937	448,607	23,386	511,993	1,139,930
Lancaster	465,140	117,160	582,300	261,240	10,400	271,640	853,940
Laurens	613,534	162,624	776,158	324,200	30,456	354,656	1,130,814
Lee	226,812	73,968	300,780	264,638	6,163	270,801	571,581
Lexington	771,025	242,000	1,013,025	242,088	12,405	254,493	1,267,518
McCormick	96,339	45,110	141,499	143,860	34,401	147,261	288,760
Marion	361,010	124,122	485,132	342,431	29,088	371,519	856,651
Marlboro	328,498	95,458	423,956	321,314	25,953	347,267	771,503
Newberry	575,403	171,120	746,523	347,259	28,463	375,722	1,122,245
Oconee	778,001	181,948	959,949	154,470	13,520	167,990	1,127,930
Orangeburg	693,020	252,242	945,262	740,220	47,240	787,460	1,732,722
Pickens	820,588	176,632	997,220	126,716	9,553	136,269	1,133,489
Richland	1,167,026	374,460	1,541,486	985,418	100,299	1,085,717	2,627,203
Saluda	247,295	85,168	332,463	183,537	21,223	204,760	537,223
Spartanburg	2,596,076	578,091	3,174,167	729,105	66,600	795,705	3,969,872
Sumter	442,286	168,561	610,847	671,283	59,632	730,915	1,341,762
Union	587,121	109,371	696,492	309,507	26,697	336,204	1,032,696
Williamsburg	307,219	86,739	393,958	506,655	42,621	549,276	943,234
York	788,975	218,453	1,007,428	479,141	29,563	508,704	1,516,132
Total	26,823,267	7,157,686	33,980,953	16,784,169	1,144,195	17,958,364	51,939,317

TABLE NO. VII.—TOTAL DAYS ABSENT

County	Total Days Absent For White Elemen- tary Schools	Total Days Absent For White High Schools	Grand Total Days Absent For White Elementary and High Schools	Total Days Absent For Negro Elemen- tary Schools	Total Days Absent For Negro High Schools	Grand Total Days Absent For Negro Elementary and High Schools	Grand Total Days Absent For White And Negro
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Abbeville	88,174	12,638	106,120	86,866	11,963	101,371	207,491
Aiken	260,601	34,651	295,252	193,933	5,020	198,953	494,205
Allendale	32,309	5,514	37,823	60,342	1,720	62,062	99,885
Anderson	536,499	61,472	597,971	264,549	6,291	270,840	868,811
Bamberg	45,782	7,297	53,079	97,493	803	98,296	151,375
Barnwell	68,976	12,780	81,756	105,700	3,680	109,380	191,136
Beaufort	27,439	7,184	34,623	87,244	2,187	89,431	124,054
Berkeley	81,145	9,478	90,623	115,700	1,160	116,860	207,483
Calhoun	25,065	5,719	30,784	111,270	4,154	115,424	146,208
Charleston	196,772	60,689	257,461	323,720	14,418	338,138	595,599
Cherokee	203,947	12,592	216,539	82,730	5,961	88,691	305,230
Chester	108,953	15,357	124,370	125,000	4,208	129,208	253,578
Chesterfield	222,095	30,563	252,658	123,514	3,071	139,009	410,692
Clarendon	54,593	11,840	66,433	96,408	3,573	99,981	166,414
Colleton	111,145	23,451	134,596	8,474	1,656	82,130	216,726
Darlington	160,232	19,536	179,768	197,067	7,736	204,803	384,571
Dillon	107,321	12,015	121,858	120,638	3,911	123,105	249,963
Dorchester	57,445	9,998	67,443	70,630	3,580	74,210	141,653
Edgefield	42,081	9,368	51,449	86,966	780	87,746	139,195
Fairfield	52,500	7,298	59,798	115,074	8,320	123,394	183,192
Florence	293,678	49,997	343,675	286,560	13,198	299,758	643,433
Georgetown	64,396	21,569	77,961	103,683	4,641	111,764	189,725
Greenville	702,550	125,286	827,836	360,361	20,330	380,691	1,208,527
Greenwood	109,740	14,454	124,194	147,419	9,087	156,506	280,700
Hampton	60,648	11,483	72,131	83,919	257	84,176	156,307
Horry	303,432	40,314	343,746	78,593	1,864	80,457	424,203
Jasper	33,840	6,480	40,320	49,340	480	49,820	90,140
Kershaw	141,410	23,111	164,521	156,538	5,010	161,548	326,069
Lancaster	130,360	15,130	145,540	92,740	2,240	94,980	240,520
Laurens	113,966	13,376	127,342	135,424	7,320	142,744	270,086
Lee	57,925	11,752	69,677	84,582	1,257	85,839	155,516
Lexington	194,286	52,341	246,627	97,921	1,945	99,863	346,490
McCormick	21,469	6,940	28,409	52,181	1,451	53,632	82,041
Marion	88,527	15,139	103,666	155,934	4,084	160,018	263,684
Marlboro	125,362	15,643	141,005	188,205	6,927	195,132	336,137
Newberry	108,174	27,435	132,417	183,024	8,485	191,509	323,926
Oconee	271,223	38,800	310,023	57,024	2,390	59,414	369,437
Orangeburg	179,613	37,259	216,872	364,315	15,675	379,990	596,862
Pickens	258,552	29,289	287,841	52,579	1,747	54,326	342,167
Richland	256,286	72,288	328,574	298,105	17,349	315,454	644,028
Saluda	66,849	17,781	84,630	62,943	4,817	67,760	152,390
Spartanburg	671,924	92,149	764,073	302,850	12,102	314,952	1,079,025
Sumter	113,643	19,796	133,439	113,001	7,087	120,088	253,527
Union	143,542	16,449	159,991	105,675	4,903	110,578	270,569
Williamsburg	91,107	15,969	107,076	189,625	9,609	179,234	286,310
York	246,894	30,278	277,172	213,853	9,681	223,534	500,706
Total	7,332,470	1,189,998	8,519,162	6,541,712	263,128	6,831,709	15,369,986

TABLE NO. VIII.—NUMBER OF PUPILS DROPPED, PROMOTED, OR FAILED—WHITE

County	First Grade			Second Grade			Third Grade			Fourth Grade			Fifth Grade			Sixth Grade			Seventh Grade			Total Elementary Pupils Dropped	Total Elementary Pupils Promoted	Total Elementary Pupils Failed
	Dropped	Promoted	Failed	Dropped	Promoted	Failed	Dropped	Promoted	Failed	Dropped	Promoted	Failed	Dropped	Promoted	Failed	Dropped	Promoted	Failed	Dropped	Promoted	Failed			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Abbeville	122	378	89	64	313	45	57	294	43	53	307	48	50	262	58	25	228	26	30	199	33	401	1,981	342
Aiken	327	916	234	147	705	101	135	585	108	131	626	114	112	518	119	89	418	87	67	371	77	1,008	4,139	840
Allendale	27	94	26	23	87	21	18	52	26	7	96	20	13	81	14	15	86	12	16	70	12	119	566	131
Anderson	23	2,072	712	6	1,681	251	22	1,674	277	14	1,796	277	10	1,278	285	14	1,006	229	9	948	154	98	10,455	2,185
Bamberg	71	209	60	21	152	19	27	165	13	30	159	23	39	129	17	24	125	23	24	141	17	235	1,089	182
Barnwell	80	229	82	28	155	49	40	169	37	32	167	49	33	144	39	23	138	26	22	115	43	258	1,117	325
Beaufort	40	121	30	17	97	12	16	112	11	20	102	14	13	77	8	8	81	11	8	75	9	122	665	95
Berkeley	88	376	113	39	227	52	39	211	42	33	206	48	34	194	34	47	138	34	34	131	29	314	1,483	352
Calhoun	29	102	39	3	88	12	13	95	15	16	81	23	15	80	28	19	69	18	13	81	18	108	596	153
Charleston	132	842	212	92	867	136	86	938	124	65	885	143	70	776	116	67	620	145	56	577	71	568	5,505	947
Cherokee	294	758	1,034	153	560	97	138	525	123	96	479	93	76	365	88	67	329	81	87	282	63	905	3,320	849
Chester	140	416	80	72	369	48	81	365	47	49	350	41	79	351	52	49	245	33	29	229	37	499	2,325	338
Chesterfield	249	705	326	117	521	100	105	500	106	86	464	95	85	462	104	73	378	80	72	347	53	787	3,378	864
Clarendon	65	239	59	38	214	28	29	217	25	21	204	46	40	169	41	22	121	27	33	140	27	248	1,304	2 3
Colleton	129	286	145	62	269	45	75	254	52	79	245	45	88	213	60	76	187	57	42	189	46	551	1,643	450
Darlington	217	600	249	102	484	58	97	460	77	60	441	74	27	392	67	57	303	54	54	282	37	614	2,962	616
Dillon	256	426	199	88	351	71	58	327	53	84	284	59	68	242	47	46	195	45	19	168	28	619	1,993	502
Dorchester	45	225	67	28	207	33	27	208	22	28	210	50	33	185	33	22	132	29	17	151	14	200	1,318	248
Edgefield	41	171	87	15	167	36	28	165	41	14	160	37	15	160	27	14	166	37	22	137	40	149	1,126	305
Fairfield	41	269	65	24	218	42	26	205	40	23	176	36	15	136	25	12	165	16	11	125	5	152	1,294	229
Florence	437	1,138	315	180	937	126	130	895	136	212	808	161	145	715	135	103	619	118	122	592	120	1,329	5,704	1,111
Georgetown	103	259	78	43	221	33	26	195	31	49	189	47	32	178	55	19	143	48	25	151	21	297	1,336	313
Greenville	860	3,164	675	391	2,574	323	332	2,332	288	351	2,150	258	296	1,883	213	258	1,550	203	317	1,308	178	2,805	14,961	2,138
Greenwood	169	580	150	94	506	63	70	513	44	66	428	68	43	411	68	45	343	38	29	269	29	516	3,050	460
Hampton	93	220	61	52	201	38	32	183	32	36	177	42	37	169	72	41	125	34	36	123	56	328	1,200	324
Horry	307	1,260	496	141	890	142	125	775	139	119	715	137	84	580	132	84	514	101	77	429	79	937	5,163	1,226

Jasper	37	100	16	18	99	14	19	85	15	20	87	10	16	87	17	15	83	6	8	81	18	133	622	96
Kershaw	183	601	171	84	416	91	92	430	84	85	372	67	61	346	59	47	268	51	52	20	31	604	2,683	554
Lancaster	155	576	141	75	414	59	79	472	46	67	415	40	56	352	43	70	289	39	33	264	37	535	2,812	405
Laurens	207	645	128	92	590	78	102	536	64	74	553	58	71	441	48	52	380	34	39	310	34	637	3,455	444
Lee	87	227	71	37	216	20	48	184	24	43	177	41	36	168	41	25	150	35	33	112	25	309	1,234	200
Lexington	168	902	194	80	671	109	85	690	97	73	638	84	92	600	76	72	543	88	52	453	67	622	4,497	745
McCormick	17	85	15	6	72	7	14	68	15	14	95	22	7	61	8	8	66	7	9	85	11	75	532	85
Marion	120	363	82	67	310	47	54	337	53	61	250	54	55	276	51	44	206	38	44	197	30	445	1,979	355
Marlboro	214	416	167	82	296	61	84	287	43	73	267	59	57	246	33	40	186	40	44	165	24	594	1,863	427
Newberry	106	581	123	64	477	43	59	504	45	65	461	38	60	400	53	58	370	62	42	317	33	449	3,120	400
Oconee	527	895	389	258	653	128	232	631	104	195	575	124	174	503	103	142	409	70	126	353	54	1,654	4,024	972
Orangeburg	108	636	260	41	538	100	50	511	110	109	547	100	75	535	98	70	405	96	77	434	72	530	3,606	836
Pickens	310	859	401	207	662	151	175	672	154	165	601	169	148	498	148	137	390	138	126	376	85	1,268	4,058	1,246
Richland	133	1,195	217	51	1,020	133	54	1,074	80	65	1,017	99	47	936	101	46	806	66	50	744	61	446	6,792	757
Saluda	50	329	73	24	222	24	18	210	22	27	230	31	18	244	19	18	210	20	26	202	21	181	1,656	210
Spartanburg	982	2,832	749	523	2,390	417	437	2,238	273	668	2,056	328	409	1,827	242	364	1,483	567	350	1,243	191	3,733	14,069	2,467
Sumter	133	367	129	77	372	40	61	333	51	47	362	49	46	353	41	62	267	41	48	269	34	474	2,323	385
Union	187	582	224	63	522	58	91	502	63	69	445	75	65	369	69	56	294	33	43	279	30	575	2,994	579
Williamsburg ..	94	341	93	55	300	48	56	260	56	56	250	62	39	227	46	43	203	45	31	168	29	374	1,749	379
York	185	502	160	103	393	55	120	424	74	78	321	61	64	305	46	54	200	41	40	167	22	1,039	4,123	655
Total ...	8,388	29,089	9,486	4,052	23,694	3,664	3,762	22,862	3,425	3,828	21,703	3,619	3,148	18,929	3,282	2,742	15,632	2,829	2,544	14,099	2,205	28,464	146,008	28,510

TABLE NO. IX.—NUMBER OF PUPILS DROPPED, PROMOTED, OR FAILED—NEGRO

County	First Grade			Second Grade			Third Grade			Fourth Grade			Fifth Grade			Sixth Grade			Seventh Grade			Total Elementary Pupils Dropped	Total Elementary Pupils Promoted	Total Elementary Pupils Failed
	Dropped	Promoted	Failed	Dropped	Promoted	Failed	Dropped	Promoted	Failed	Dropped	Promoted	Failed	Dropped	Promoted	Failed	Dropped	Promoted	Failed	Dropped	Promoted	Failed	22	23	24
Abbeville	87	415	311	50	301	194	54	229	134	43	228	104	14	173	101	20	121	50	6	72	34	274	1,539	928
Aiken	256	1,108	1,055	114	577	316	94	504	264	79	402	111	55	304	184	18	223	87	11	133	54	627	3,251	2,071
Allendale	42	505	199	17	167	74	9	106	54	5	127	29	...	60	30	4	48	18	1	39	11	123	1,449	960
Anderson	72	1,407	1,107	27	616	397	14	585	304	12	541	237	21	386	164	11	262	119	10	164	89	167	3,961	2,417
Bamberg	144	798	509	31	362	156	40	240	123	41	226	117	23	153	82	31	156	61	14	94	54	324	2,029	1,102
Barnwell	106	622	291	42	291	128	40	263	91	35	249	57	33	181	51	26	143	35	17	113	13	299	1,862	666
Beaufort	61	1,095	428	20	367	95	14	341	67	10	243	56	16	166	40	7	109	16	4	37	18	128	2,373	724
Berkeley	93	1,194	485	31	438	145	26	400	103	15	278	71	12	192	37	4	100	26	3	56	9	184	2,658	876
Calhoun	47	525	253	25	246	54	12	176	49	13	162	51	5	101	19	6	70	17	2	33	4	220	2,113	847
Charleston	81	2,805	1,150	40	1,254	434	28	1,026	336	26	798	210	31	553	143	49	361	106	27	244	89	282	7,040	2,468
Cherokee	105	523	141	36	283	83	35	248	60	23	231	51	13	176	34	20	135	13	11	44	40	245	1,680	437
Chester	70	754	452	21	423	131	45	375	183	23	274	147	34	188	136	19	171	69	12	87	30	224	2,272	1,148
Chesterfield	79	636	905	30	284	279	26	264	140	29	193	223	16	162	180	29	138	110	12	106	70	221	1,783	1,907
Clarendon	139	1,027	714	49	504	223	55	467	210	40	313	152	26	279	97	12	165	73	12	116	31	349	2,869	1,500
Colleton	80	735	900	34	329	113	22	265	255	19	187	211	9	174	152	17	97	68	9	66	30	190	1,853	1,931
Darlington	116	1,339	842	68	556	211	35	474	197	27	405	131	11	292	101	9	249	64	14	144	31	280	3,459	1,577
Dillon	61	935	343	19	339	116	21	238	97	17	143	78	10	145	70	8	142	64	14	110	47	150	2,052	815
Dorchester	59	661	274	37	339	92	22	270	84	33	207	63	29	186	59	8	121	42	12	69	17	205	1,853	631
Edgefield	111	816	701	18	412	239	18	338	145	42	288	172	18	222	118	25	164	76	17	104	57	249	2,344	1,508
Fairfield	190	865	223	127	618	112	110	511	160	87	463	105	42	221	66	24	100	29	6	38	13	586	2,816	708
Florence	295	2,003	1,123	59	812	377	47	650	285	79	566	208	56	434	182	55	264	130	30	241	82	621	4,970	2,387
Georgetown	241	602	305	81	294	116	69	233	70	70	159	49	57	112	15	19	83	5	10	72	2	547	1,555	562
Greenville	464	1,349	779	136	772	278	124	615	214	88	557	167	85	454	128	49	359	96	43	304	89	989	4,410	1,751
Greenwood	150	708	523	71	392	216	71	339	172	38	299	140	37	223	86	22	201	76	30	117	48	419	2,279	1,261
Hampton	89	532	507	23	257	129	10	252	113	10	182	99	11	143	58	10	45	45	2	33	24	155	1,444	975
Horry	74	604	411	11	268	107	12	218	72	20	210	101	13	123	79	10	105	50	9	62	25	149	1,590	845

Jasper	44	647	139	15	207	38	12	207	45	12	135	43	12	89	24	8	57	14	..	21	23	104	1,370	318
Kershaw	143	930	651	32	402	217	32	334	153	45	239	101	34	221	104	39	184	70	17	127	33	342	2,497	1,329
Lancaster	91	916	271	43	432	66	37	337	62	28	306	57	26	235	30	20	212	58	12	136	17	257	2,574	561
Laurens	152	764	598	96	473	242	58	365	153	46	300	159	37	274	114	30	213	70	21	122	30	440	2,511	1,366
Lee	57	904	776	33	363	171	24	310	176	10	276	158	17	232	95	2	136	66	1	81	30	144	2,302	1,473
Lexington	125	648	190	37	267	67	26	22	155	21	176	38	14	161	31	7	101	6	18	99	7	248	1,673	394
McCormick	57	490	250	14	240	108	25	241	74	16	240	56	23	157	33	5	106	31	2	61	20	142	1,535	572
Marion	118	857	664	50	478	230	41	303	148	28	250	151	33	204	120	21	176	75	17	116	51	308	2,384	1,439
Marlboro	167	1,165	568	77	368	236	56	368	157	60	280	181	31	252	93	19	182	69	16	120	72	426	2,735	1,376
Newberry	146	1,147	450	64	540	168	44	404	115	46	399	119	22	270	104	30	192	62	20	169	46	384	2,860	1,106
Oconee	101	318	115	36	190	155	31	165	42	36	124	49	19	96	34	16	74	14	9	44	7	248	1,011	416
Orangeburg	801	2,578	1,102	271	1,016	300	177	833	212	102	701	183	117	607	123	51	513	82	49	315	62	1,568	6,557	2,064
Pickens	119	196	121	80	99	53	35	83	61	25	87	41	23	83	38	18	45	12	16	41	11	316	634	337
Richland	317	2,435	686	154	1,116	216	96	1,010	189	80	834	132	75	613	102	72	446	86	55	342	46	849	6,796	1,477
Saluda	53	556	277	12	310	92	11	204	40	7	209	52	15	204	52	7	142	25	5	92	17	110	1,717	555
Spartanburg	272	1,389	678	132	679	194	91	601	160	93	523	203	59	434	149	35	305	109	26	246	49	708	4,177	1,542
Sumter	182	784	455	29	211	191	41	241	135	14	228	110	16	217	99	10	153	47	11	81	23	303	1,915	1,060
Union	74	858	587	27	369	176	17	361	128	22	318	93	11	246	92	12	210	64	11	169	32	175	2,530	1,173
Williamsburg ..	148	1,701	1,018	63	685	327	56	568	236	43	508	172	27	447	149	10	292	88	17	197	68	364	4,398	2,058
York	233	713	302	60	395	136	48	288	88	47	306	101	25	245	66	10	158	50	20	113	29	443	2,218	772
Total ...	6,712	44,559	24,829	2,542	20,341	8,398	2,011	16,872	6,491	1,710	14,435	5,339	1,313	11,084	4,064	934	8,029	2,643	681	5,390	1,684	15,903	120,710	53,448

TABLE NO. X.—AVERAGE TEACHING LOAD ACCORDING TO ENROLMENT

County	ELEMENTARY			HIGH SCHOOL			Total White Elementary and High School	Total Negro Elementary and High School	Grand Total Elementary and High School for White & Negro
	White	Negro	Total for White and Negro	White	Negro	Total for White and Negro			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Abbeville	29	41	34	34	23	30	30	39	34
Aiken	33	50	40	25	18	23	31	47	37
Allendale	33	57	48	22	14	17	30	53	42
Anderson	32	54	37	28	22	27	31	49	35
Bamberg	30	52	42	25	33	26	28	51	40
Barnwell	27	50	39	25	32	26	26	49	37
Beaufort	28	44	39	23	15	20	27	42	36
Berkeley	26	37	33	22	18	22	25	37	32
Calhoun	28	68	52	17	23	18	24	64	45
Charleston	33	54	43	28	43	30	32	54	40
Cherokee	31	44	34	24	22	23	30	42	32
Chester	31	46	38	22	22	22	29	44	36
Chesterfield	33	46	37	21	35	21	23	46	35
Clarendon	29	42	37	27	17	23	28	40	35
Colleton	26	40	33	29	24	29	26	40	33
Darlington	34	56	44	21	30	23	30	54	39
Dillon	31	67	43	20	19	20	28	58	38
Dorchester	30	48	39	21	65	25	28	48	37
Edgefield	28	47	39	26	16	24	27	44	37
Fairfield	32	55	46	12	21	13	24	54	40
Florence	30	52	38	28	30	28	30	50	36
Georgetown	30	46	37	31	25	29	30	44	36
Greenville	33	42	35	26	62	23	27	43	32
Greenwood	33	48	39	25	27	26	31	46	37
Hampton	36	45	40	14	13	14	27	44	34
Horry	30	37	31	21	41	21	28	37	30
Jasper	32	42	38	23	...	23	29	42	36
Kershaw	30	55	42	19	18	19	28	43	37
Lancaster	32	49	38	25	26	25	30	48	36
Laurens	29	50	36	24	22	24	28	47	34
Lee	27	48	40	17	26	18	24	48	35
Lexington	30	40	32	25	35	26	29	40	31
McCormick	29	43	39	29	38	31	29	43	38
Marion	32	52	42	20	28	21	28	50	37
Marlboro	29	59	43	25	36	27	28	59	40
Newberry	29	46	35	20	44	23	26	46	33
Oconee	31	37	32	19	25	20	28	36	29
Orangeburg	28	60	44	25	33	26	27	58	41
Pickens	29	41	31	31	23	31	29	40	31
Richland	35	50	41	21	33	23	30	48	37
Saluda	25	39	31	41	95	48	27	41	33
Spartanburg	32	49	35	28	37	29	31	48	34
Sumter	30	68	48	20	22	20	27	57	45
Union	32	45	37	25	32	26	31	44	36
Williamsburg	26	50	41	20	27	22	25	48	38
York	30	44	36	23	24	23	29	42	34
Average for State	31	48	38	24	27	24	29	46	35

TABLE NO. XI.—AVERAGE TEACHING LOAD ACCORDING TO AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

County	ELEMENTARY			HIGH SCHOOL			Total White Elementary and High School	Total Negro Elementary and High School	Grand Total Elementary and High School for White & Negro
	White	Negro	Total for White and Negro	White	Negro	Total for White and Negro			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Abbeville	23	31	27	30	16	25	24	29	26
Aiken	24	34	28	20	15	19	24	32	27
Allendale	26	44	37	20	11	17	24	40	33
Anderson	24	35	26	23	19	22	24	33	26
Bamberg	24	37	32	21	26	23	23	37	35
Barnwell	20	35	38	21	23	21	20	34	27
Beaufort	23	34	30	20	13	17	22	32	29
Berkeley	19	28	24	18	17	18	19	27	23
Calhoun	23	46	37	15	22	16	20	45	33
Charleston	28	43	35	24	31	25	27	42	33
Cherokee	23	30	24	21	17	20	22	29	23
Chester	25	33	29	19	18	19	24	32	28
Chesterfield	23	32	26	17	25	18	22	32	25
Clarendon	24	33	30	23	13	19	23	31	28
Colleton	19	32	26	24	21	24	20	32	25
Darlington	26	41	33	19	25	20	24	40	30
Dillon	24	45	31	18	16	17	22	40	28
Dorchester	24	37	31	18	54	21	23	37	29
Edgefield	22	36	31	23	14	21	22	35	29
Fairfield	26	37	33	11	16	11	20	36	28
Florence	24	37	29	24	24	24	24	36	28
Georgetown	24	33	29	27	22	25	25	32	25
Greenville	26	29	26	18	46	19	24	30	25
Greenwood	28	33	30	23	21	23	27	32	28
Hampton	29	32	30	12	11	12	22	31	26
Horry	21	27	22	17	34	17	20	27	22
Jasper	25	31	29	20	...	20	23	31	28
Kershaw	23	42	32	17	16	16	22	40	29
Lancaster	24	36	29	22	22	22	23	35	27
Laurens	24	35	28	23	16	21	23	33	27
Lee	21	37	30	15	17	15	19	36	27
Lexington	24	29	25	21	30	22	23	29	24
McCormick	24	29	28	25	27	26	24	29	27
Marion	26	35	30	17	24	18	23	34	28
Marlboro	21	38	28	21	29	23	21	37	28
Newberry	23	30	26	18	35	20	22	30	25
Oconee	22	28	23	16	23	16	21	23	22
Orangeburg	22	41	32	21	24	22	22	40	30
Pickens	22	29	23	27	22	26	23	23	23
Richland	28	38	33	18	28	19	25	37	29
Saluda	20	29	24	34	74	39	22	31	25
Spartanburg	25	34	28	24	31	25	25	34	27
Sumter	23	48	39	18	20	18	22	45	34
Union	26	33	29	22	26	23	25	32	31
Williamsburg	20	38	31	17	22	19	20	36	29
York	23	30	26	20	17	20	23	29	25
Average for State	24	34	28	20	22	21	23	34	27

TABLE NO. XII.—AVERAGE NO. OF PUPILS TO SCHOOL ACCORDING TO ENROLMENT

County	ELEMENTARY			HIGH SCHOOL			Total White Elementary and High School	Total Negro Elementary and High School	Grand Total Elementary and High School for White & Negro
	White	Negro	Total for White and Negro	White	Negro	Total for White and Negro			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Abbeville	125	55	75	50	38	46	96	54	70
Aiken	126	73	92	117	39	86	124	71	92
Allendale	95	88	100	124	34	79	101	84	89
Anderson	153	98	129	99	53	91	142	94	123
Bamberg	78	116	101	86	33	77	79	113	98
Barnwell	81	78	79	89	42	71	83	76	78
Beaufort	98	62	67	147	45	96	107	61	69
Berkeley	76	65	68	51	12	33	71	61	64
Calhoun	93	115	110	69	43	61	86	110	103
Charleston	264	136	170	293	344	299	271	139	187
Cherokee	110	73	94	246	54	169	118	72	99
Chester	85	75	79	127	156	131	91	76	82
Chesterfield	97	85	91	102	23	78	98	81	90
Clarendon	90	73	78	132	50	91	98	72	79
Colleton	65	59	61	125	15	125	73	59	65
Darlington	163	155	158	129	81	113	155	147	151
Dillon	120	124	123	168	28	79	129	106	116
Dorchester	93	73	79	115	65	98	97	92	81
Edgefield	72	69	70	52	21	44	66	66	66
Fairfield	94	72	77	71	21	54	88	69	75
Florence	131	131	131	124	28	76	130	109	119
Georgetown	160	82	101	175	98	144	163	83	105
Greenville	157	130	147	123	45	105	149	117	139
Greenwood	132	82	101	198	66	140	142	81	105
Hampton	92	58	69	59	13	54	83	58	67
Horry	84	70	80	156	81	148	90	72	85
Jasper	172	61	77	77	...	77	136	61	77
Kershaw	118	102	108	89	55	81	112	100	104
Lancaster	87	79	83	123	79	115	91	79	85
Laurens	112	72	88	125	31	78	114	67	86
Lee	91	91	91	70	19	51	85	85	85
Lexington	91	68	82	122	17	90	98	61	83
McCormick	63	54	55	59	19	47	62	52	54
Marion	154	152	153	112	74	100	142	144	143
Marlboro	81	116	100	126	72	106	87	112	100
Newberry	115	95	103	48	25	41	88	84	86
Oconee	92	62	84	123	33	102	96	59	86
Orangeburg	105	105	105	82	39	67	98	98	98
Pickens	112	67	99	48	35	47	93	67	86
Richland	213	119	150	361	137	267	236	121	162
Saluda	62	69	66	190	190	190	73	72	73
Spartanburg	190	110	156	172	40	125	186	101	151
Sumter	164	105	117	143	95	124	159	104	117
Union	138	81	103	160	48	99	139	78	102
Williamsburg	76	85	82	37	29	34	63	77	73
York	125	81	99	202	60	150	135	80	103
Average for State	121	88	102	137	41	100	124	84	101

TABLE NO. XIII.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS TO SCHOOL ACCORDING TO AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

County	ELEMENTARY			HIGH SCHOOL			Total White Elementary and High School	Total Negro Elementary and High School	Grand Total Elementary and High School for White & Negro
	White	Negro	Total for White and Negro	White	Negro	Total for White and Negro			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Abbeville	100	41	58	43	26	38	78	40	54
Aiken	93	50	66	95	33	70	93	49	66
Allendale	75	67	69	108	28	68	81	64	69
Anderson	115	64	92	84	44	76	109	62	90
Bamberg	63	83	75	76	26	68	68	81	75
Barnwell	62	54	56	75	31	58	64	52	56
Beaufort	80	47	52	126	38	82	90	47	54
Berkeley	57	49	51	41	11	27	54	45	48
Calhoun	76	78	76	61	43	55	72	76	74
Charleston	223	106	117	250	248	250	229	108	147
Cherokee	81	51	69	216	44	146	89	50	73
Chester	69	55	60	110	130	113	75	56	64
Chesterfield	70	60	65	84	17	69	72	56	65
Clarendon	74	57	61	115	39	77	81	56	63
Colleton	49	47	49	102	12	102	57	47	50
Darlington	127	112	118	114	70	99	124	108	115
Dillon	91	86	89	176	22	69	101	72	85
Dorchester	75	56	62	101	54	85	79	56	64
Edgefield	57	53	54	45	19	38	54	51	52
Fairfield	77	49	56	64	16	48	74	47	55
Florence	101	93	98	108	23	69	103	79	91
Georgetown	130	60	77	154	36	127	135	61	81
Greenville	124	89	112	103	36	87	120	81	107
Greenwood	111	56	77	181	52	124	121	56	82
Hampton	75	41	52	51	11	46	68	41	51
Horry	59	52	57	127	67	120	65	53	61
Jasper	132	46	58	65	....	65	107	46	59
Kershaw	89	78	82	77	49	70	86	77	81
Lancaster	67	59	63	109	65	102	72	59	66
Laurens	93	50	67	116	23	69	97	46	68
Lee	69	69	69	60	13	43	67	64	65
Lexington	72	48	63	106	15	76	77	44	65
McCormick	52	36	40	51	13	40	51	35	40
Marion	123	104	111	98	65	88	116	100	107
Marlboro	58	73	66	108	57	89	65	72	68
Newberry	95	62	76	42	20	36	73	55	64
Oconee	67	48	62	101	31	85	71	46	65
Orangeburg	83	71	75	71	29	56	80	67	72
Pickens	84	47	74	41	33	40	71	46	65
Richland	174	92	119	302	116	225	194	94	129
Saluda	49	51	50	158	148	155	59	54	56
Spartanburg	152	76	119	148	34	108	150	70	117
Sumter	128	83	92	127	84	110	128	82	94
Union	110	59	79	121	38	85	112	58	80
Williamsburg	58	63	62	31	24	28	49	58	55
York	96	56	71	176	44	128	106	55	77
Average for State	95	63	76	117	33	85	98	60	77

TABLE NO. XIV.—NUMBER EMPLOYED—ADMINISTRATIVE SUPERINTENDENTS, ADMINISTRATIVE PRINCIPALS, AND TEACHERS

County	WHITE										
	Administrative Superintendent	Administrative Principals		Total Adminis- trative Positions	Teachers				Total Elemen- tary School Teachers	Total High School Teachers	Total of Elemen- tary and High School Teachers
		Elementary School	High School		Elementary		High School				
					Men	Women	Men	Women			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Abbeville	2	...	...	2	5	85	6	13	90	19	109
Aiken	5	3	6	14	9	170	9	33	179	42	221
Allendale	2	...	...	2	2	24	4	7	26	11	37
Anderson	7	5	3	15	25	379	24	59	404	83	487
Bamberg	2	...	2	4	4	46	6	11	50	17	67
Barnwell	1	...	1	2	10	54	9	9	64	18	82
Beaufort	1	...	...	1	...	31	4	9	31	13	44
Berkeley	1	...	1	2	3	79	9	7	82	16	98
Calhoun	1	...	...	1	2	28	6	10	30	16	46
Charleston	1	8	4	13	5	212	40	42	217	82	299
Cherokee	2	...	...	2	13	155	10	21	168	31	199
Chester	2	1	...	3	4	97	12	23	101	35	136
Chesterfield	5	...	2	7	14	141	22	27	155	49	204
Clarendon	1	...	...	1	1	62	8	12	63	20	83
Colleton	1	...	...	1	14	85	6	19	99	25	124
Darlington	2	1	3	6	7	119	16	33	126	49	175
Dillon	3	1	...	4	3	86	12	18	89	30	119
Dorchester	2	...	...	2	2	56	10	12	58	22	80
Edgefield	2	...	...	2	1	51	7	9	52	16	68
Fairfield	2	...	2	4	1	52	15	16	53	31	84
Florence	2	3	11	16	27	236	11	61	263	72	335
Georgetown	3	...	...	3	2	63	6	11	65	17	82
Greenville	11	10	16	37	39	572	65	131	611	196	807

Greenwood	2	1	1	4	5	115	13	26	120	39	159
Hampton .....	....	....	3	3	2	58	10	14	60	24	84
Horry	5	1	4	10	24	222	20	40	246	60	306
Jasper	1	....	....	1	2	25	3	7	27	10	37
Kershaw	1	....	2	3	11	111	15	27	122	42	164
Lancaster	1	2	4	7	17	97	8	21	114	29	143
Laurens	2	1	5	8	1	152	7	34	153	41	194
Lee	1	....	....	1	3	60	8	20	63	28	91
Lexington	6	....	1	7	21	178	24	40	199	64	263
McCormick	1	....	1	2	2	22	2	8	24	10	34
Marion	2	....	....	2	4	78	14	26	82	40	122
Marlboro	4	....	....	4	6	88	7	18	94	25	119
Newberry	2	....	....	2	5	132	23	29	137	52	189
Oconee	3	....	....	3	25	191	23	41	216	64	260
Orangeburg	4	....	8	12	16	162	20	47	178	67	245
Pickens	4	....	2	6	36	194	10	28	230	38	268
Richland	4	14	3	21	17	216	37	81	233	118	351
Saluda	2	....	....	2	10	72	3	11	82	14	96
Spartanburg	11	7	5	23	48	553	39	98	601	137	778
Sumter	3	....	....	3	1	96	7	36	97	43	140
Union	3	1	1	5	7	121	6	22	128	28	156
Williamsburg	3	....	....	3	1	91	9	20	92	29	121
York	5	1	2	8	12	185	16	45	197	61	258
Total	131	60	93	284	468	6,102	641	1,332	6,570	1,973	8,543

TABLE NO. XIV.—NUMBER EMPLOYED—ADMINISTRATIVE SUPERINTENDENTS, ADMINISTRATIVE PRINCIPALS, AND TEACHERS—Continued

County	NEGRO										Total White and Negro Elementary School Teachers	Total White and Negro High School Teachers	Grand Total of White and Negro Elementary and High School Teachers
	Administrative Principals		Total Adminis- trative Positions	Teachers				Total Elemen- tary School Teachers	Total High School Teachers	Total of Elemen- tary and High School Teachers			
	Elementary School	High School		Elementary		High School							
				Men	Women	Men	Women						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Abbeville	4	69	4	6	73	10	83	163	29	192
Aiken	15	106	4	9	121	13	134	300	55	355
Allendale	3	40	4	1	43	5	48	69	16	85
Anderson	7	114	7	9	121	16	137	525	99	624
Bamberg	15	52	1	...	67	1	68	117	18	135
Barnwell	9	64	1	3	73	4	77	137	22	159
Beaufort	16	57	2	4	73	6	79	104	19	123
Berkeley	22	95	4	...	117	4	121	199	20	219
Calhoun	9	40	2	2	49	4	53	79	20	99
Charleston	4	1	5	12	172	2	7	184	9	193	401	91	492
Cherokee	11	43	2	3	54	5	59	222	36	258
Chester	1	1	19	81	1	6	100	7	107	201	42	243
Chesterfield	24	61	2	...	85	2	87	240	51	291
Clarendon	12	99	6	6	111	12	123	174	32	206
Colleton	30	67	...	3	97	3	100	196	28	224
Darlington	6	96	7	4	102	11	113	228	60	288
Dillon	8	40	4	6	48	10	58	137	40	177
Dorchester	16	40	1	1	56	2	58	114	24	138
Edgefield	11	71	3	1	82	4	86	134	20	154
Fairfield	15	62	1	2	77	3	80	130	34	164
Florence	10	142	8	7	152	15	167	415	87	502
Georgetown	9	59	4	4	68	8	76	133	25	158
Greenville	35	161	2	6	196	8	204	807	204	1,011

Greenwood .....	....	1	1	11	71	7	3	82	10	92	202	49	251
Hampton .....	....	....	....	14	43	....	1	57	1	58	117	25	142
Horry .....	....	1	1	18	58	1	1	76	2	78	322	62	384
Jasper .....	....	....	....	4	40	....	....	44	....	44	71	10	81
Kershaw .....	....	....	....	7	94	4	5	101	9	110	223	51	274
Lancaster .....	....	1	1	6	62	....	3	68	3	71	182	32	214
Laurens .....	....	....	....	5	79	3	8	84	11	95	237	52	29
Lee .....	....	....	....	21	59	....	3	80	3	83	143	31	174
Lexington .....	....	....	....	9	59	3	....	68	3	71	267	67	344
McCormick .....	....	....	....	1	51	1	....	52	1	53	76	11	87
Marion .....	....	....	....	12	67	4	4	79	8	87	161	48	209
Marlboro .....	....	....	....	10	66	3	3	76	6	82	170	31	201
Newberry .....	....	....	....	20	77	3	2	97	5	102	234	57	231
Oconee .....	....	....	....	7	39	2	2	46	4	50	262	68	330
Orangeburg .....	....	....	....	26	142	6	7	168	13	181	346	80	426
Pickens .....	....	....	....	4	33	1	2	37	3	40	267	41	308
Richland	3	1	4	11	171	8	13	182	21	203	415	139	554
Saluda .....	....	....	....	10	50	2	....	60	2	62	142	16	18
Spartanburg .....	....	....	....	22	144	6	7	166	13	179	767	150	917
Sumter .....	....	....	....	10	120	12	5	130	17	147	227	60	27
Union .....	....	1	1	13	75	2	4	88	6	94	216	34	250
Williamsburg .....	....	....	....	17	118	8	5	135	13	148	227	42	269
York .....	....	....	....	26	108	3	7	134	10	144	331	71	492
Total	7	7	14	602	3,657	151	175	4,259	326	4,585	10,829	2,299	13,128

TABLE NO. XV.—NUMBER AND GRADE OF CERTIFICATE HELD BY THOSE EMPLOYED

County	WHITE												NEGRO												Grand Total of White and Negro
	Elementary						High School						Elementary						High School						
	Male			Female			Male			Female			Male			Female			Male			Female			
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		25
Abbeville	5	..	..	80	5	..	8	..	..	13	..	..	3	1	..	40	20	9	4	..	..	5	1	..	194
Aiken	12	..	..	164	6	..	20	..	..	33	..	..	12	2	1	51	40	15	2	2	..	5	4	..	369
Allendale	2	..	..	24	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	..	1	1	1	11	17	12	3	..	1	3	..	..	87
Anderson	30	..	..	376	3	..	34	..	..	59	..	..	5	2	..	109	5	..	7	..	..	9	..	..	639
Bamberg	4	..	..	46	..	..	10	..	..	11	..	..	8	6	1	35	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	139
Barnwell	3	..	..	53	2	..	13	..	..	13	..	..	4	2	3	30	20	14	1	..	..	3	..	..	161
Beaufort	2	..	..	29	1	..	4	..	..	9	..	..	3	9	1	14	44	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	124
Berkeley	3	..	..	75	4	..	11	..	..	7	..	..	12	7	3	35	36	24	4	..	..	..	..	..	221
Calhoun	2	..	..	28	..	..	7	..	..	10	..	..	7	2	..	25	15	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	100
Charleston	12	..	..	211	1	..	45	..	..	43	..	..	13	3	..	162	11	..	2	..	..	7	..	..	510
Cherokee	12	2	..	147	8	..	11	..	..	21	..	..	..	10	1	15	23	5	2	..	..	3	..	..	260
Chester	4	..	..	96	1	..	14	..	..	23	..	..	11	8	..	26	55	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	246
Chesterfield	13	1	..	140	1	..	29	..	..	27	..	..	15	8	1	27	32	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	298
Clarendon	1	..	..	61	1	..	9	..	..	12	..	..	8	2	2	49	30	20	6	..	..	6	..	..	207
Colleton	10	..	..	83	..	..	12	..	..	21	..	..	17	9	5	17	37	12	..	..	..	3	..	..	225
Darlington	8	..	..	119	..	..	20	..	..	35	..	..	6	..	..	82	14	..	7	..	..	4	..	..	294
Dillon	4	..	..	86	..	..	15	..	..	18	..	..	8	..	..	31	9	..	4	..	..	6	..	..	181
Dorchester	2	..	..	54	2	..	10	..	..	12	..	..	7	5	4	23	11	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	140
Edgefield	1	..	..	51	..	..	9	..	..	9	..	..	4	6	1	36	30	5	3	..	..	1	..	..	156
Fairfield	1	..	..	46	6	..	19	..	..	16	..	..	12	3	..	45	15	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	168
Florence	29	..	..	224	13	..	24	..	..	61	..	..	13	..	1	100	29	9	8	..	..	7	..	..	518
Georgetown	2	..	..	62	1	..	7	..	..	13	..	..	4	4	1	27	23	19	4	..	..	4	..	..	161
Greenville	43	2	..	572	4	..	84	..	..	139	..	..	27	8	..	122	37	2	2	..	..	6	..	..	1,048

Greenwood	5	..	..	116	..	..	16	..	..	26	..	..	9	2	..	55	13	3	8	..	..	3	..	..	26
Hampton	2	..	..	55	3	..	13	..	..	14	..	..	5	3	6	5	13	25	8	..	..	1	..	..	145
Horry	25	1	..	197	24	..	29	..	..	40	..	..	12	6	..	23	33	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	35
Jasper	2	..	..	25	..	..	4	..	..	7	..	..	3	1	..	16	8	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Kershaw	11	..	..	110	1	..	18	..	..	27	..	..	6	..	1	53	38	3	4	..	..	5	..	..	27
Lancaster	18	1	..	96	1	..	13	..	..	21	..	..	8	3	..	22	34	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	222
Laurens	3	..	..	151	..	..	14	..	..	34	..	..	2	..	..	36	37	6	6	..	..	8	..	..	297
Lee	3	..	..	57	3	..	9	..	..	20	..	..	14	3	4	21	25	13	..	..	..	3	..	..	175
Lexington	21	..	..	173	5	..	31	..	..	40	..	..	7	2	..	36	10	13	1	..	..	2	..	..	341
McCormick	1	..	..	22	1	..	4	..	..	8	..	..	2	1	..	18	27	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	89
Marion	4	..	..	77	1	..	16	..	..	26	..	..	11	1	..	49	18	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	211
Marlboro	6	..	..	87	1	..	11	..	..	18	..	..	9	1	..	51	14	1	3	..	..	3	..	..	205
Newberry	5	..	..	132	..	..	25	..	..	29	..	..	20	..	..	55	18	4	3	..	..	2	..	..	233
Oconee	24	1	..	185	6	..	26	..	..	41	..	..	6	1	..	28	11	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	333
Orangeburg	16	..	..	162	..	..	32	..	..	47	..	..	27	4	..	94	23	20	6	..	..	7	..	..	438
Pickens	35	3	..	189	5	..	14	..	..	28	..	..	3	1	..	16	13	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	314
Richland	22	..	..	224	2	..	43	..	..	81	..	..	11	4	..	141	28	2	9	..	..	13	..	..	579
Saluda	10	..	..	72	..	..	5	..	..	11	..	..	9	1	..	28	21	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	160
Spartanburg	52	..	..	550	6	..	54	..	..	99	..	..	18	3	1	103	40	1	6	..	..	7	..	..	940
Sumter	1	..	..	94	2	..	10	..	..	36	..	..	10	..	..	80	40	..	12	..	..	5	..	..	290
Union	8	..	..	121	..	..	9	..	..	23	..	..	13	..	..	40	32	2	3	..	..	4	..	..	256
Williamsburg	1	..	..	85	6	..	12	..	..	20	..	..	11	4	2	42	64	12	8	..	..	5	..	..	272
York	16	1	..	181	4	..	18	..	..	45	..	..	14	11	1	47	51	10	7	..	..	3	..	..	410
Total	496	12	..	5,988	130	..	847	..	..	1,353	..	..	430	150	41	2,171	1,181	291	160	2	1	168	5	..	13,426

TABLE NO. XVI.—AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM IN DAYS

County	WHITE			NEGRO			TOTAL FOR WHITE & NEGRO		
	Elementary	High School	Total for Ele- mentary and High School	Elementary	High School	Total for Ele- mentary and High School	Elementary	High School	Total for Ele- mentary and High School
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Abbeville	165	177	169	115	160	119	139	174	144
Aiken	169	176	170	104	145	106	137	170	141
Allendale	175	178	176	106	134	107	125	169	143
Anderson	174	179	175	123	167	125	157	178	161
Bamberg	173	179	174	100	123	100	124	175	129
Barnwell	170	180	172	102	158	104	125	176	131
Beaufort	174	177	176	112	176	114	126	177	131
Berkeley	178	179	178	101	151	102	128	176	131
Calhoun	171	177	173	103	112	104	119	160	122
Charleston	178	177	178	151	177	152	163	177	165
Cherokee	146	172	150	109	165	112	135	171	139
Chester	178	178	178	103	167	106	136	176	140
Chesterfield	159	176	165	103	153	107	135	174	140
Clarendon	168	176	170	90	118	91	112	161	117
Colleton	176	176	176	92	140	93	124	173	130
Darlington	171	179	172	125	170	128	148	173	150
Dillon	167	174	169	116	138	118	142	166	145
Dorchester	175	177	176	103	169	106	133	175	131
Edgefield	156	177	161	102	147	103	117	173	122
Fairfield	175	178	176	89	130	90	117	175	122
Florence	169	177	173	125	158	126	148	173	152
Georgetown	174	178	176	125	173	129	145	176	150
Greenville	174	178	175	145	165	146	166	177	168
Greenwood	174	176	174	118	161	122	149	173	153
Hampton	172	179	174	99	151	99	132	178	137
Horry	147	176	152	110	144	112	137	170	142
Jasper	180	180	180	106	....	106	130	180	135
Kershaw	174	176	175	116	159	117	141	172	144
Lancaster	165	180	167	105	160	107	137	177	142
Laurens	169	176	170	109	166	113	142	174	147
Lee	172	176	173	90	118	90	115	169	120
Lexington	165	178	168	124	138	125	153	176	157
McCormick	169	177	172	94	126	94	114	175	121
Marion	172	178	174	122	150	124	144	174	148
Marlboro	166	177	168	113	153	115	137	171	139
Newberry	178	178	178	120	161	122	152	175	155
Oconee	161	178	164	119	145	121	152	176	156
Orangeburg	174	178	175	110	149	109	131	172	157
Pickens	163	174	165	117	143	119	155	172	157
Richland	176	177	176	141	172	143	158	176	161
Saluda	153	180	159	105	144	108	127	171	135
Spartanburg	172	176	173	129	166	132	160	176	163
Sumter	172	180	175	105	176	109	126	178	135
Union	179	180	178	108	174	112	145	179	149
Williamsburg	164	176	167	100	150	102	117	166	122
York	171	178	173	119	167	121	147	176	151
Average for State	170	178	172	115	159	117	143	175	148

TABLE NO. XVII.—NUMBER OF DISTRICTS AND NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WITH ONE-TEACHER; TWO-TEACHERS; THREE-TEACHERS; FOUR-TEACHERS; AND MORE THAN FOUR-TEACHERS

County	Number of School Districts	One Teacher		Two Teachers		Three Teachers		Four Teachers		More Than Four Teachers		Total White Schools	Total Negro Schools	Grand Total White and Negro Schools
		White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Abbeville	31	3	39	5	2	3	1	1	2	7	2	19	46	65
Aiken	57	16	53	12	18	4	8	2	..	15	3	49	82	131
Allendale	17	3	20	2	4	1	1	..	1	3	2	9	28	37
Anderson	71	8	44	21	16	18	2	9	1	40	5	96	68	164
Bamberg	21	11	6	3	20	1	..	..	1	4	3	19	30	49
Barnwell	35	10	19	4	6	3	1	2	2	6	2	25	31	56
Beaufort	9	2	11	2	4	1	1	..	1	4	3	9	20	29
Berkeley	25	10	23	4	4	5	..	1	2	5	5	25	34	59
Calhoun	20	2	16	2	10	1	2	..	2	4	1	9	29	38
Charleston	21	2	48	7	16	1	1	3	2	19	7	32	74	106
Cherokee	32	11	19	14	9	8	..	5	..	11	2	49	30	79
Chester	27	17	39	10	19	..	1	..	1	18	3	45	63	108
Chesterfield	50	10	22	18	15	10	5	4	3	10	1	52	46	98
Clarendon	34	5	35	7	19	3	4	..	2	5	4	20	64	84
Colleton	41	17	49	11	12	4	5	1	1	6	1	39	68	107
Darlington	25	1	16	5	11	9	4	2	1	8	5	25	37	62
Dillon	25	4	8	6	9	1	4	3	2	11	2	25	25	50
Dorchester	22	7	29	7	5	..	1	..	..	5	2	19	37	56
Edgefield	28	8	42	6	9	2	2	1	..	3	3	20	56	76
Fairfield	33	7	44	3	9	1	4	..	1	7	1	18	59	77
Florence	55	7	21	12	21	18	6	7	7	17	6	61	61	122
Georgetown	20	4	29	2	6	..	1	..	..	6	2	12	38	50
Greenville	89	19	15	23	29	27	4	16	6	47	12	132	65	197
Greenwood	37	11	38	7	4	4	3	1	..	8	4	31	49	80
Hampton	24	8	35	4	6	1	2	..	..	7	1	20	44	64
Horry	84	5	11	36	12	20	8	9	1	19	3	88	39	127
Jasper	10	..	20	1	8	2	1	..	..	2	1	5	30	35
Kershaw	29	5	29	10	14	..	6	2	1	9	3	26	53	79
Lancaster	43	11	24	17	8	4	5	2	1	6	1	40	39	79
Laurens	48	11	40	12	6	5	1	..	2	11	5	39	54	93
Lee	20	3	21	10	15	1	3	..	3	7	2	21	43	64
Lexington	65	13	30	29	4	10	2	..	..	13	5	65	41	106
McCormick	20	8	33	..	8	..	..	1	1	2	..	11	42	53
Marion	21	2	5	2	12	4	4	2	2	7	4	17	27	44
Marlboro	32	11	16	14	18	3	1	1	2	5	2	34	39	73
Newberry	60	1	22	11	14	4	7	3	1	16	3	35	47	82
Oconee	69	16	16	23	8	10	..	5	2	14	1	68	27	95
Orangeburg	60	7	53	12	20	11	7	2	3	16	5	48	93	141
Pickens	52	7	13	15	5	12	2	9	1	17	2	60	23	83
Richland	37	3	46	12	14	8	5	1	..	16	11	40	76	116
Saluda	42	13	25	17	6	6	1	1	2	3	2	40	35	75
Spartanburg	95	4	30	19	28	13	3	15	4	50	7	101	72	173
Sumter	30	..	32	4	26	5	6	3	4	7	5	19	73	92
Union	26	8	26	8	15	3	5	..	1	6	1	25	48	73
Williamsburg	55	3	48	18	19	2	7	4	1	6	5	33	80	113
York	42	15	37	14	24	7	4	..	2	15	5	51	72	123
Total	1,789	349	1,302	481	567	256	137	118	70	524	155	1,726	2,237	3,963

TABLE NO. XVIII.—LOCAL LIBRARIES

County	ELEMENTARY				HIGH SCHOOL				Grand Total Volumes in Elementary and H. S. for White and Negro
	Number of Schools Having Local Li-braries		Volumes in Local Li-braries		Number of Schools Having Local Li-braries		Volumes in Local Li-braries		
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Abbeville	16	7	2,500	400	7	1	2,000	250	5,150
Aiken	22	4	6,031	583	9	1	7,613	134	14,361
Allendale	4	1	377	40	2	1	400	40	857
Anderson	75	5	10,276	532	12	1	5,968	298	17,074
Bamberg	11	....	112	....	4	....	100	....	212
Barnwell	12	2	1,361	110	2	2	3,215	175	4,861
Beaufort	1	....	600	....	1	2	1,000	450	2,050
Berkeley	7	1	1,023	200	4	....	822	....	2,045
Calhoun	9	....	1,236	....	4	....	1,236	....	2,472
Charleston	21	9	20,648	2,659	7	1	7,401	338	31,046
Cherokee	27	1	3,368	150	2	1	1,821	74	5,413
Chester	21	....	2,670	....	6	1	2,685	500	5,855
Chesterfield	26	1	2,801	20	7	....	3,065	....	5,886
Clarendon .....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1,350	100	1,450
Colleton	28	1	2,943	255	6	....	1,950	....	5,148
Darlington .....	....	....	....	....	8	....	4,732	....	4,732
Dillon	11	....	676	....	3	....	1,535	....	2,211
Dorchester	19	37	1,000	500	4	2	800	300	2,600
Edgefield	20	22	1,713	413	4	4	1,250	65	3,441
Fairfield	18	3	5,000	500	6	....	4,000	....	9,500
Florence	32	2	6,923	425	12	2	6,037	830	14,215
Georgetown	5	1	1,128	500	3	2	1,350	510	3,488
Greenville	79	15	13,341	1,226	18	1	17,433	438	32,438
Greenwood	23	3	5,479	350	4	1	2,742	1,461	10,032
Hampton	20	1	1,741	300	7	....	1,813	....	3,854
Horry	32	....	2,109	....	8	1	4,702	186	6,997
Jasper	4	2	400	150	1	....	200	....	750
Kershaw	14	1	3,167	250	9	1	4,037	250	7,704
Lancaster	33	8	2,352	380	6	1	2,175	237	5,144
Laurens .....	....	....	....	....	7	....	7,463	....	7,463
Lee	8	....	974	....	6	....	875	....	1,849
Lexington	36	....	3,248	....	8	....	2,499	....	5,747
McCormick	4	2	1,285	15	2	1	2,400	20	3,720
Marion	6	....	3,230	....	5	....	3,581	....	6,811
Marlboro	20	14	2,089	645	5	2	2,620	375	5,729
Newberry	30	15	5,371	897	13	1	5,264	40	11,572
Oconee	50	1	6,000	100	10	1	1,500	100	7,700
Orangeburg	32	3	4,813	201	14	2	8,651	66	13,751
Pickens	31	....	7,713	....	7	....	3,796	....	11,513
Richland	35	6	21,845	3,810	4	1	9,171	1,658	36,484
Saluda	33	25	900	300	3	1	600	75	1,875
Spartanburg	30	....	20,890	....	21	....	8,809	....	29,699
Sumter	10	1	1,085	52	3	1	1,105	400	2,642
Union	15	1	3,235	114	5	1	2,928	207	6,484
Williamsburg	11	7	2,286	245	7	5	1,255	105	3,891
York	27	5	6,615	645	8	1	7,733	100	15,093
Total	1,018	207	192,558	16,967	296	44	163,682	9,782	382,989

TABLE NO. XIX.—CIRCULATING LIBRARIES

County	ELEMENTARY				HIGH SCHOOL				Grand Total Elementary and High School White and Negro
	Number of Schools visited by Circulating Library		Volumes in Circulating Library		Number of Schools visited by Circulating Library		Volumes in Circulating Library		
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Aiken	12	....	2,445	....	2	....	2,075	....	4,520
Charleston	16	26	2,418	2,327	3	....	456	....	5,201
Colleton	33	....	2,950	....	6	....	350	....	3,300
Dillon	22	....	4,000	....	3	....	1,270	....	5,270
Greenville	84	20	5,531	1,068	16	....	13,465	....	20,064
Hampton	1	....	1,500	....	1	....	1,500	....	3,000
Richland	16	2	5,000	600	3	....	625	....	6,225
Spartanburg	34	....	1,661	....	....	....	....	....	1,661
York	32	....	2,000	....	....	....	....	....	2,000
Total	250	48	27,505	3,995	34	....	19,741	....	51,241

TABLE NO. XX.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

County	Number of County School Supervisors		Total Number Consolidated Elementary Schools in County		Total Number Consolidated High Schools in County		Total Number Consolidated Elementary and High Schools in County		Total Number of all Elementary Schools (not buildings) in County		Total Number of all High Schools (not buildings) in County		Number of Elementary Schools Running 9 Months		Number of Elementary Schools Running 8 Months		Number of Elementary Schools Running 7 Months		Number of Elementary Schools Running less than 7 Months	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Abbeville	9	2	4	...	13	2	21	54	13	6	9	2	1	...	11	9	...	43
Aiken	1	1	3	...	9	...	12	...	48	82	9	6	20	...	5	3	23	2	...	77
Allendale	8	28	2	5	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	27
Anderson	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	65	13	5	24	4	36	...	10	4	...	57
Bamberg	19	30	4	1	7	...	4	...	8	1	...	29
Barnwell	7	...	3	...	10	...	21	47	5	3	9	...	...	3	12	1	...	43
Beaufort	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	52	9	8	5	2	...	2	2	...	...	50
Berkeley	1	2	...	5	5	7	5	28	67	5	6	28	1	...	...	...	5	...	61
Calhoun	5	...	4	...	9	...	9	29	4	2	4	1	5	1	...	...	...	28
Charleston	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	22	74	4	1	22	5	...	8	...	10	...	51
Cherokee	1	...	1	...	2	...	32	42	2	2	3	1	...	1	29	...	...	30
Chester	4	...	6	...	10	...	37	61	6	3	35	1	2	...	...	1	...	59
Chesterfield	3	...	2	...	5	...	50	44	9	3	10	...	5	...	36	...	...	44
Clarendon	1	...	1	...	30	64	4	6	18	...	3	...	9	2	...	62
Colleton	1	2	...	5	1	7	...	39	68	6	5	39	...	...	1	...	...	...	67
Darlington	23	1	7	1	30	2	26	37	8	4	8	1	18	1	...	1	...	24
Dillon	3	...	3	...	6	...	23	25	3	7	5	...	17	1	1	1	...	23
Dorchester	4	...	...	...	4	...	19	37	4	3	14	1	1	1	3	...	...	35
Edgefield	2	...	...	...	2	...	20	56	3	3	1	...	2	2	17	1	1	53
Fairfield	18	59	6	3	15	...	1	1	2	...	...	55
Florence	8	6	2	...	10	6	61	61	12	16	23	3	20	2	18	...	...	56
Georgetown	4	...	3	...	7	...	12	38	3	2	9	1	3	...	...	1	...	56
Greenville	2	...	10	6	17	1	27	7	127	64	35	9	63	9	44	3	20	11	...	41
Greenwood	3	3	...	...	3	3	30	48	3	5	12	3	12	...	6	3	...	42

Hampton .....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	14	.....	20	44	7	2	11	.....	3	1	6	1	.....	42
Horry .....	.....	.....	5	.....	8	.....	13	.....	85	39	8	2	5	.....	1	.....	79	.....	.....	39
Jasper .....	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	3	4	5	30	2	1	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	28
Kershaw .....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	1	7	5	34	54	9	3	21	1	3	3	8	4	2	46
Lancaster .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	43	38	5	1	6	.....	11	2	26	.....	.....	26
Laurens .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	39	59	7	8	17	2	12	1	10	.....	.....	56
Lee .....	.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	6	1	20	43	7	4	6	.....	1	.....	13	1	.....	42
Lexington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	41	9	6	15	1	6	1	43	2	.....	37
McCormick .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	11	42	2	2	2	.....	5	.....	4	1	.....	41
Marion .....	.....	.....	3	4	6	.....	9	4	17	27	7	3	8	.....	7	1	2	1	.....	25
Marlboro .....	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	6	.....	34	39	5	7	10	.....	6	2	17	.....	1	37
Newberry .....	.....	.....	13	6	13	6	26	12	34	47	10	7	24	1	9	2	1	1	.....	43
Oconee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	27	10	3	10	1	3	.....	57	2	1	24
Orangeburg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	48	97	14	10	33	.....	6	2	9	3	.....	32
Pickens .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	60	23	25	2	15	.....	5	1	40	3	.....	19
Richland .....	.....	.....	8	3	2	.....	10	3	39	76	5	4	29	11	4	1	6	7	.....	57
Saluda .....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	2	3	36	35	3	6	4	.....	2	1	30	1	.....	33
Spartanburg ..	2	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	100	74	22	13	56	4	17	2	26	5	1	63
Sumter .....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	4	1	19	75	4	4	12	3	7	.....	.....	8	.....	64
Union	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	30	48	5	3	14	2	16	1	.....	.....	.....	45
Williamsburg ..	.....	.....	8	.....	6	.....	14	.....	32	80	5	9	7	1	15	1	10	3	.....	75
York	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	5	.....	48	68	7	7	20	3	28	2	.....	.....	.....	63
Total	9	10	160	43	156	16	316	59	1,669	2,330	343	215	719	66	350	54	594	97	6	2,113

TABLE NO XXI.—ENROLMENT IN PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

County	WHITE					NEGRO					Total Number of White and Negro Pupils		Grand Total Boys and Girls White and Negro	
	No. of Teachers	Elementary School Pupils		High School Pupils		No. of Teachers	Elementary School Pupils		High School Pupils		Boys	Girls		
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Aiken	39	253	223	51	185	67	56	304	408	712
Bamberg	7	..	..	80	..	10	..	..	..	..	147	56	203
Charleston	29	..	100	120	235	..	..	..	..	..	120	335	455
Chester .....	..	..	..	..	..	14	9	20	40	27	49	47	96
Greenville	5	..	..	53	43	2	8	11	2	9	63	63	126
Greenwood	16	90	116	111	13	..	..	..	..	..	201	128	329
Marlboro .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	27	..	..	21	27	48
Richland	31	202	211	89	116	..	..	..	..	..	291	327	618
Saluda	3	30	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	35	65
Sumter .....	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	41	66	41	66	107
York	18	150	182	75	75	..	..	..	..	..	225	257	482
Total	148	725	867	579	666	34	38	58	150	158	1,492	1,749	3,241	

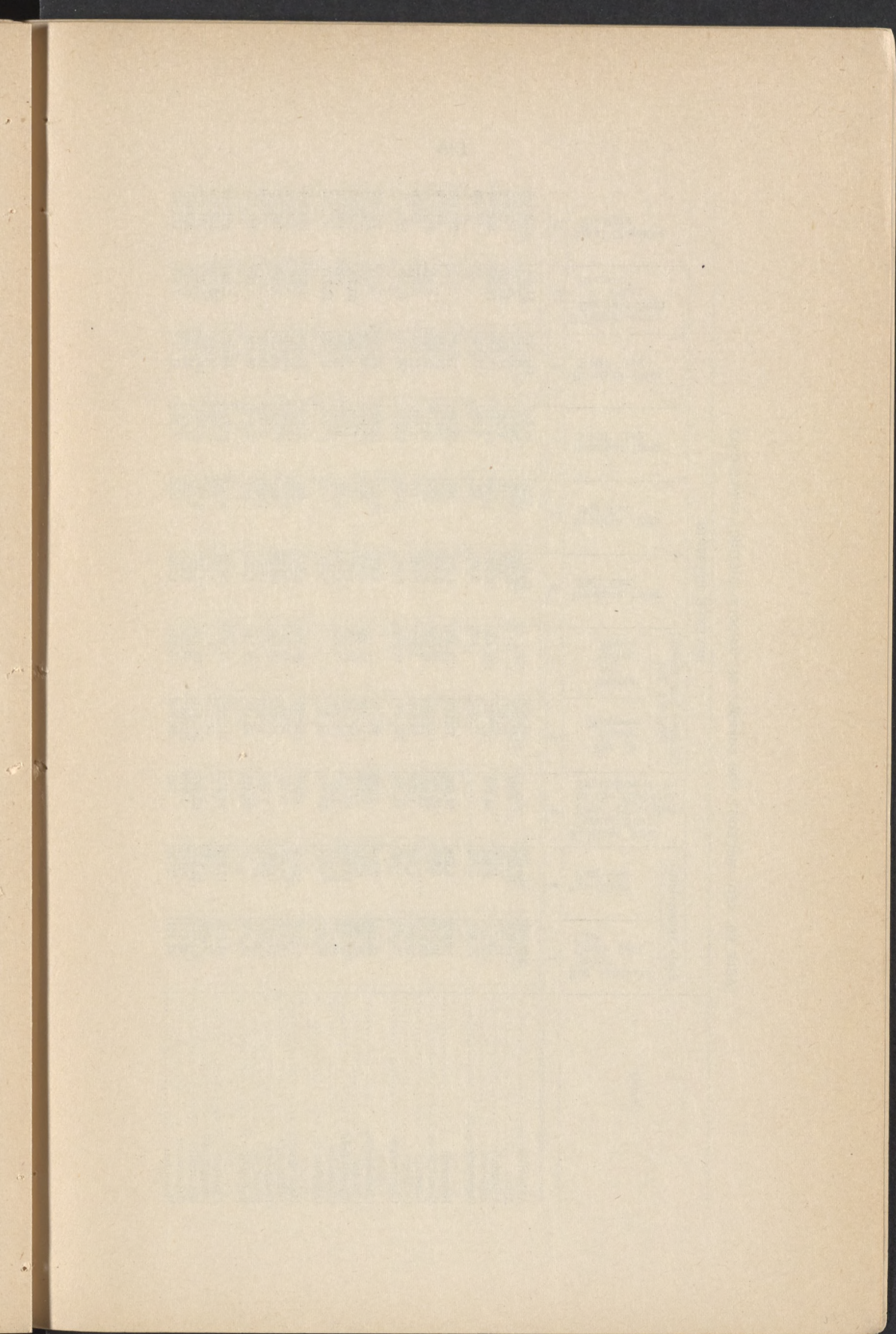


TABLE NO. XXII.—RECEIPTS FOR SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS—DISTRICT FUNDS ONLY

County	REVENUE RECEIPTS										
	State Appropriation		Receipts from County Board Fund (Transfers to the Districts, Expenditures B)	Receipts from Special District Tax		Receipts from Poll Tax	Receipts from Dog Tax	Receipts from 3-Mill Tax	Receipts from 4-Mill Tax	Miscellaneous Receipts from All Other Sources	Total Revenue Receipts
	For Teachers' Salary Under 6-0-1 Law	For Other Purposes		For Ordinary Purposes	Interest on School Bonds						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Abbeville	\$48,022	\$11,390	.....	\$44,879	.....	\$1,871	\$248	\$9,894	\$14,542	\$4,000	\$134,846
Aiken	74,088	18,083	\$300	135,637	.....	3,805	1,006	28,541	41,245	2,834	305,539
Allendale	12,327	7,487	.....	17,491	.....	670	118	6,583	11,059	25,797	81,532
Anderson	175,916	8,454	84,704	201,717	\$43,408	8,781	1,093	54,042	72,270	19,382	669,767
Bamberg	31,881	3,765	.....	41,001	145	2,100	121	8,885	11,848	80	99,826
Barnwell	32,872	5,619	57,606	73,129	13,937	1,992	469	10,154	14,190	.....	209,968
Beaufort	10,175	5,630	42,729	.....	10,116	2,053	352	11,134	14,846	.....	297,055
Berkeley	58,579	.....	13,979	74,201	15,807	1,436	817	10,118	13,491	8,748	197,176
Calhoun	15,285	4,043	1,059	32,897	5,638	2,184	731	8,894	11,858	5,841	88,430
Charleston	21,458	1,452	41,952	392,604	60,380	9,344	1,126	98,329	133,149	41,354	801,148
Cherokee	58,259	7,140	2,262	95,822	.....	4,478	2,191	28,889	38,773	3,775	241,559
Chester	31,946	8,942	1,155	104,502	24,920	4,045	926	29,878	39,802	208	246,324
Chesterfield	100,251	14,498	29,474	34,338	14,270	1,030	173	5,114	6,796	36,766	242,760
Clarendon	45,631	10,116	1,225	38,094	7,348	2,193	1,253	9,977	13,390	309	129,536
Colleton	58,097	14,354	39,843	34,873	.....	2,587	48	11,973	15,820	10,272	187,867
Darlington	70,180	12,000	5,804	115,037	35,098	2,842	693	21,844	29,488	5,315	298,301
Dillon	50,855	10,891	6,187	70,595	43,295	3,329	1,085	13,326	18,567	6,315	224,445
Dorchester	28,621	11,080	.....	38,495	18,516	2,302	424	11,039	14,717	1,696	126,890
Edgefield	33,874	2,214	1,820	35,621	.....	1,670	1,057	9,102	12,122	.....	97,480
Fairfield	21,092	75	24,471	59,430	20,144	1,612	817	22,816	30,114	890	181,461
Florence	151,528	17,931	34,298	211,286	74,281	6,342	1,969	30,797	40,981	2,527	571,940
Georgetown	43,302	5,084	.....	34,122	.....	2,528	779	11,216	14,969	26,910	138,910
Greenville	304,877	39,056	63,457	597,411	89,578	12,192	2,201	94,324	126,724	32,209	1,361,529
Greenwood	46,471	8,142	1,370	119,998	28,223	3,421	496	24,934	33,189	6,447	272,691
Hampton	37,424	2,770	342	34,700	15,938	1,303	555	8,296	11,116	3,487	115,931

Horry	162,229	22,927	5,800	89,310	44,304	7,316	28,318	10,793	14,095	.....	385,062
Jasper	5,901	8,407	17,752	.....	.....	901	439	8,997	11,998	.....	54,395
Kershaw	55,354	7,231	43,772	45,552	36,114	2,273	234	18,781	24,438	14,972	248,721
Lancaster	73,160	13,617	.....	70,023	18,602	3,485	30	16,217	21,647	1,188	217,969
Laurens	69,724	20,033	29,052	128,397	.....	5,370	1,834	20,744	28,887	5,196	309,237
Lee	32,194	6,643	.....	38,101	12,265	1,075	258	9,092	12,150	7,368	119,146
Lexington	112,182	20,307	1,434	71,767	.....	2,470	1,100	16,915	22,526	51,713	300,414
McCormick	13,663	6,600	.....	21,510	5,293	930	501	6,911	7,619	1,960	64,977
Marion	58,337	10,979	4,635	77,804	15,615	2,285	619	7,978	14,892	4,487	197,631
Marlboro	43,838	5,691	.....	60,475	.....	2,246	526	15,590	20,788	11,208	160,362
Newberry	68,842	16,250	63,466	73,951	.....	4,276	.....	27,688	36,921	739	292,143
Oconee	123,327	16,052	.....	47,726	.....	2,948	529	16,914	23,184	61,840	292,520
Orangeburg	108,835	7,908	25,460	124,791	.....	4,667	2,165	27,644	34,604	22,133	358,207
Pickens	116,436	10,112	40,325	100,145	.....	3,431	36	21,896	29,187	258	321,826
Richland	70,124	15,412	46,047	351,182	88,365	7,982	831	83,410	111,185	81,760	856,298
Saluda	50,735	6,191	25	27,602	2,332	1,184	968	4,187	9,900	2,315	105,439
Spartanburg	235,616	29,620	124,943	383,676	109,747	15,042	3,817	104,096	138,794	771	1,146,122
Sumter	56,625	12,344	2,265	75,704	45,296	5,277	67	22,848	29,273	2,333	252,032
Union	55,272	6,144	.....	69,889	1,585	5,168	277	25,138	37,125	56,422	257,011
Williamsburg	58,708	11,866	3,874	64,955	11,136	4,006	2,029	14,496	19,374	7,934	198,378
York	89,813	26,454	5,353	146,292	.....	6,901	1,885	36,968	51,553	66,249	431,478
Total	\$3,223,426	\$511,004	\$868,240	\$4,706,773	\$911,696	\$175,343	\$67,211	\$1,097,402	\$1,485,206	\$646,008	\$13,692,309

TABLE NO. XXII.—RECEIPTS FOR SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS—DISTRICT FUNDS ONLY—Continued

County	NON-REVENUE RECEIPTS				Balance on Hand July 1, 1930	Grand Total of Receipts	Total of District Expenditures	Current Balances (less all deficits) on hand June 30, 1931	Net Deficits (includ- ing prior deficits) June 30, 1931
	Receipts from Sale of Bonds	Receipts of Prop- erty Sale and Insurance Adjustments	Other Non- Revenue Receipts	Total Non- Revenue Receipts					
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Abbeville					\$17,708	\$152,554	\$147,732	\$4,822	.....
Aiken	\$31,280	\$1,300	\$1,838	\$34,418	34,981	374,938	370,677	.....	\$360
Allendale			484	484	9,573	91,589	68,343	.....	27,293
Anderson			2,474	2,474	78,396	750,637	687,798	56,481	.....
Bamberg					22,067	121,893	119,502		10,481
Barnwell					8,274	218,242	164,211	.....	58,899
Beaufort		600		600	.....	97,635	97,578	57	.....
Berkeley		35	1,793	1,828	.....	199,004	170,185	28,819	.....
Calhoun					7,958	96,388	87,268	9,120	.....
Charleston	1,854		1,264	3,118	110,490	914,756	793,057	121,699	.....
Cherokee		26		26	10,826	252,441	271,156	.....	18,715
Chester		115	5,920	6,041	22,449	274,814	256,574	18,240	.....
Chesterfield					2,996	245,756	265,005	.....	86,789
Clarendon			1,522	1,522	4,975	136,083	137,348	.....	1,275
Colleton		65	2,077	2,142	19,682	209,691	199,360	9,472	.....
Darlington	12,665	7,397		20,062	20,699	339,062	324,642	.....	50,141
Dillon		2,718		2,718	3,226	230,389	213,420	.....	16,874
Dorchester		72		72	5,597	132,559	115,116	17,443	.....
Edgefield			1,989	1,989	1,448	100,917	97,708	.....	7,468
Fairfield			4,608	4,608	17,834	203,903	188,019	11,195	.....
Florence		6,525	965	7,490	26,122	605,552	592,604	.....	95,570
Georgetown					5,112	144,022	154,411	.....	15,943
Greenville	53,896	4,787	4,872	63,555	22,831	1,447,915	1,402,645	.....	61,333
Greenwood					10,029	282,720	266,752	15,968	.....
Hampton	24	25		49	6,266	122,246	108,648	.....	28,646

Horry	15,275	2,473	801	18,549	33,702	437,343	383,208	.....	18,743
Jasper		300	326	626	3,880	58,901	72,731	.....	13,430
Kershaw	25,961	130	110	26,201	78,130	353,052	328,045	22,064	.....
Lancaster					24,484	242,453	239,690		58,704
Laurens					21,193	330,430	335,897		83,046
Lee		15	230	245	20,312	139,703	117,223	22,480	.....
Lexington	122,672			122,672	11,985	435,071	382,155	52,916	.....
McCormick		2,059		2,059	429	67,475	63,399	4,085	.....
Marion		1,015		1,015	11,021	209,667	221,757		12,090
Marlboro		4,795		4,795	15,952	181,109	170,945	10,164	.....
Newberry		532	3,994	4,526	19,668	316,327	285,728	30,599	.....
Oconee					10,588	303,108	293,332	9,776	.....
Orangeburg					198,376	556,583	448,119	106,115	.....
Pickens	375	127	4,826	5,328	44,801	371,955	316,263	55,692	.....
Richland	300,000	6,244	3,084	309,328	76,027	1,241,653	1,157,567	84,086	.....
Saluda	18,210		256	18,466	9,116	133,021	122,436	10,585	.....
Spartanburg	30,535	176	25,950	56,661	33,790	1,236,573	1,128,990		20,708
Sumter		254	9	263	6,004	258,299	310,272		51,973
Union	41,435	1,826	3,390	46,651	11,371	315,033	319,712		12,437
Williamsburg		317		317	6,387	205,082	196,128		88,231
York	1,711	428	7,535	9,674	97,535	538,677	497,891	40,786	.....
Total	\$655,893	\$44,356	\$80,323	\$780,572	\$1,204,290	\$15,677,173	\$14,686,218	\$712,654	*\$839,550

* Net deficit for the State is \$96,896.

TABLE NO. XXIII.—REPORT OF EXPENDITURES—DISTRICT FUND ONLY—WHITE

County	General Control, Administrative		Instruction								Operation of School Plant				Maintenance of School Plant		Auxiliary Agencies						Fixed Charges: Insurance, Rent, etc.		Total Current Expenses			Capital Outlays		Debt Service		Total Capital Outlays and Debt Service	Grand Total of All Expenditures	
	Salary of Administrative Superintendent	Other Administrative Expenses	Salaries of Administrative Principals		Salaries of Teachers and Teaching Principals				School Libraries		Instructional Supplies and Other Expenses of Instruction		Wages of Janitors, Engineers, etc.		Fuel, Water, Light, Power, Janitor's Supplies, etc.		Repairs to Grounds, Buildings and Equipment, Replacements and Upkeep		Transportation of Pupils, Wages, Operation and Repair of Trucks		Other Auxiliary Agencies				Total Elementary School	Total High School	Total Elementary and High School	New Buildings, Alteration of Old Buildings, Purchase of Grounds	New Equipment	Interest on Bonds	Interest on Short Term Loans			
			Elementary School	High School	Men	Women	Men	Women	Elementary School	High School	Elementary School	High School	Elementary School	High School	Elementary School	High School	Elementary School	High School	Elementary School	High School	Elementary School	High School	Elementary School	High School										Elementary School
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		
Abbeville	\$6,300	\$1,000			\$5,865	\$60,104	\$13,145	\$18,000			\$1,000	\$1,000	\$200	\$100	\$2,746	\$525	\$2,000	\$140	\$7,791	\$7,588		\$38		\$88	\$83,356	\$44,274	\$127,630					\$127,630		
Aiken	12,355	7	\$4,390	\$7,229	10,861	124,814	12,927	31,690		\$157	\$403	1,692	448	2,408	1,082	3,783	1,823	5,873	1,490	10,856	19,856	\$21	\$30	\$322	371	168,758	86,430	255,188	\$28,657	\$11,058	\$31,261	\$42	\$71,018	326,206
Allendale	2,000				1,380	20,737	4,451	1,800			501	364	380	536	923	734	582	290	6,279	3,352	2,875	5,234	276	774	34,933	18,535	53,468		1,933			55,401		
Anderson	17,625	8,753	8,898	7,683	22,891	331,225	43,730	64,079	771	1,137	1,612	1,482	6,637	4,105	11,084	6,832	7,638	2,581	1,251	14,575	5,467	1,227	844	354	411,858	160,623	572,481	15,212	4,342	43,353	62,907	635,388		
Bamberg	5,475	6			3,025	40,256	9,814	11,378		144	43	322	352	861	1,003	624	126	190	4,076	7,640	292	54	181	102	53,127	36,895	90,022		895	8,665		9,560	99,582	
Barnwell	3,000			1,875	10,992	48,463	14,373	10,776	160	97	534	572	1,264	1,158	4,206	2,720	2,390	633	4,980	5,424	1,815	1,029	268	456	77,509	39,675	117,184		2,142	6,700	18,253	27,095	144,279	
Beaufort	3,774					24,671	5,345	9,512			216	573	1,238	573	1,144	615	238	288	10,895	4,666	17	17	416	128	41,544	23,188	64,732		228	9,125	48	9,401	74,133	
Berkeley	1,700	58		1,200	2,750	61,394	13,208	7,390	185	87	706	103	842	349	1,594	805	1,658	490	15,666	3,455	287	2,238	448	107	86,409	30,311	116,720		14,701			21,209	137,929	
Calhoun	3,000	32			2,170	24,349	10,529	9,923	168	60	142	134	279	351	1,331	1,102	375	1,083	8,168	4,351	125	100	337	376	38,960	29,525	68,485		5,638	642	6,416	74,901		
Charleston	6,000	11,369	22,089	12,192	6,750	229,186	81,154	57,860	519	1,703	9,250	5,255	10,351	5,010	12,616	7,595	6,202	5,739	39,563	10,468	5,621	2,611	3,222	2,599	354,053	200,871	554,924	34,252	6,405	49,641	1,038	91,336	646,260	
Cherokee	3,562	570			11,176	121,138	17,133	20,381	975	492	262	126	2,704	637	7,140	2,507	2,860	12,648	6,581	445	2,319	1,073	712	344	165,447	54,160	219,637		8,243	22,618		30,861	250,498	
Chester	8,200	545	1,712		5,636	94,375	19,566	24,958	173	524	1,167	2,608	1,448	3,315	2,073	1,297	887	9,745	6,830	2,319	1,073	712	344		126,966	63,254	190,220		25,360	5,277	30,637	220,857		
Chesterfield	11,516			2,571	12,044	112,518	27,212	24,894	526	43	118	78	1,210	1,281	2,955	1,725	1,079	8,321	12,839				7	5	144,536	76,631	221,167		1,889	89	16,816	2,005	20,799	241,966
Clarendon	2,631				1,133	50,520	10,131	12,572	129	28	55	22	339	324	8,983	7,719	324	8,983	7,719		652	1,585	240	254	64,926	34,283	99,209		7,345	1,623	8,968	108,177		
Colleton	3,733	868			10,930	75,545	16,446	19,891	224	245	368	355	484	676	1,253	1,409	1,924	1,491	14,602	12,826	65	12	249	285	107,582	56,299	163,881		2,066		666	4,934	168,815	
Darlington	7,040	1,200	1,918	4,500	3,604	102,682	19,913	30,042	230	242	1,007	637	2,406	1,776	6,178	3,720	2,380	1,557	11,309	6,625	1,035	1,345	988	130	137,857	74,607	212,464		3,970	35,545	5,132	65,474	277,938	
Dillon	9,000	606	1,800		3,785	77,992	18,589	19,510	291	25	312	341	1,541	948	2,728	1,451	1,791	826	3,540	10,757	12	73	809	507	99,391	58,143	157,534		8,497	24,907		35,274	192,808	
Dorchester	3,145	1,297			1,760	41,780	15,034	10,111	81	32	188	230	736	773	1,250	599	1,340	225	6,292	2,980	1,089	475	228	162	81,404	31,379	89,783		23	9,654	38	9,893	99,676	
Edgefield	3,733	47			920	38,580	8,079	8,238	115	84	135	425	346	898	621	345	868	1,023	7,002	4,784	8	504			49,981	25,964	75,945		121	336		457	76,402	
Fairfield	4,500			3,625	1,800	46,410	20,705	17,095	450	622	1,470	600	1,257	898	1,415	1,476	2,272		25,333	12,070	860	591	64	147	88,579	25,964	114,543		2,908	13,642	1,134	19,611	133,269	
Florence	8,400	2,700	6,500	18,955	29,307	215,234	25,580	67,456	198	394	256	1,272	4,949	3,318	7,142	4,628	7,263	1,829	11,814	26,248	1,558	842	861	1,657	290,632	157,729	448,361		3,236	62,706	5,318	72,221	520,582	
Georgetown	7,301	675			1,990	55,780	10,851	11,000	3,091	665	257	187	1,282	763	1,358	1,018	1,133	746	24,279	5,170	93	125	50		98,377	34,437	127,814		198		280	478	128,292	
Greenville	28,586	30,347	18,475	23,065	33,892	561,154	99,189	147,434	265	699	8,209	9,937	16,529	7,573	13,592	21,876	22,405	8,703	967	19,991	10,045	5,151	29,510	953	754,501	364,037	1,118,538		89,578	5	174,261	1,292,799		
Greenwood	7,750		1,800	3,400	7,540	104,283	19,890	29,220	24	10	652	757	1,791	1,240	2,540	1,420	1,554	1,020	5,424	8,939	1,978	804	1,414	779	132,875	71,314	204,189		28,223	1,325	29,548	233,737		
Hampton				3,057	2,024	32,921	11,430	9,333	216	9	125	150	762	353	1,326	765	570	460	10,471	3,582		917	458		49,592	30,054	79,646		1,457	8,151	4,631	14,638	94,284	
Horry	11,466	286	1,332	6,728	28,321	148,633	20,701	36,529	167	407	683	806	785	1,880	3,533	3,208	1,608	2,378	6,638	27,814	36	639	539	628	198,903	111,871	305,774		2,593	18,900	1,013	51,793	357,567	
Jasper	3,000	26			1,870	22,464	4,734	6,955	15	5	452	442	695	607	585	179	447	807	5,009	13,305		42	31		38,195	28,620	61,815					61,815	123,630	
Kershaw	3,600	701			4,145	84,188	17,089	29,842	118	198	673	399	2,135	1,206	2,710	1,184	836	315	16,714	6,231	1,312													

TABLE NO. XXIV.—REPORT OF EXPENDITURES—DISTRICT FUNDS ONLY—NEGRO

County	General Control, Administrative		Instruction										Operation of School Plant				Maintenance of School Plant		Auxiliary Agencies				Fixed Charges: Insurance, Rent, etc.		Total Current Expenses			Capital Outlays		Debt Service		Total Capital Outlays and Debt Service	Grand Total of All Expenditures	
	Salary of Administrative Superintendent	Other Administrative Expenses	Salaries of Administrative Principals		Salaries of Teachers and Teaching Principals				School Libraries		Instructional Supplies and Other Expenses of Instruction		Wages of Janitors, Engineers, etc.		Fuel, Water, Light, Power, Janitor's Supplies, etc.		Repairs to Grounds, Buildings and Equipment, Replacements and Upkeep		Transportation of Pupils, Wages, Operation and Repair of Trucks		Other Auxiliary Agencies				Total Elementary School	Total High School	Total Elementary and High School	New Buildings, Alteration of Old Buildings, Purchase of Grounds	New Equipment	Interest on Bonds	Interest on Short Term Loans			
			Elemen. School	High School	Elementary		High School		Elemen. School	High School	Elemen. School	High School	Elemen. School	High School	Elemen. School	High School	Elemen. School	High School	Elemen. School	High School														
					Men	Women	Men	Women																										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
Abbeville					\$1,717	\$14,510	\$2,000	\$1,875																	\$16,227	\$3,875	\$20,102					\$20,102		
Aiken					5,043	23,224	1,000	1,650			\$203		\$217		\$157		\$1,568						\$64		28,126	5,000	33,126	\$5,352	\$568	\$5,425		\$11,345	44,471	
Allendale					955	9,193	1,810	360					292	\$20	184	\$20	40				\$5		59	\$4	10,728	2,214	12,942					12,942		
Anderson					2,248	36,607	2,925	3,997		\$38		\$23	670	139	320	152	191		\$12				164		40,238	7,266	47,504	4,215	691			4,906	52,410	
Bamberg					3,033	12,887	480								111		7								16,038	480	16,518	2,994	408			3,402	19,920	
Barnwell					2,455	15,265	510	1,000							221		359						100		18,400	1,510	19,910		22			22	19,932	
Beaufort					5,560	12,803	1,205	1,755				59	25	406		343	60				10		373		19,896	3,100	22,996		449			449	23,445	
Berkeley					5,264	19,700	1,985					1		42		300						206	23	25,471	2,050	27,521	4,295	440			4,735	32,256		
Calhoun					2,003	7,717	1,000	1,200					15		20		25	300					56		9,836	2,500	12,336	31				31	12,367	
Charleston			\$4,176	\$1,850	6,635	92,045	900	5,039			3,728	383	3,044	200	5,275	476	3,906					2,320		3,638	124,767	8,848	133,615	4,806	344	7,384	\$648	13,182	146,797	
Cherokee					3,311	12,908	800	1,380		7		42			970	207	78		\$20		2				17,338	2,443	19,781	877				877	20,658	
Chester				1,360	4,704	22,099	720	3,202				18	98	192	190	349	213	854			7		\$68	21	23	28,244	6,212	34,456	1,261				1,261	35,717
Chesterfield					6,456	15,138	840				54				391		44						116		22,199	840	23,039						23,039	
Clarendon					4,812	19,524	1,795				63				10		115								24,524	2,343	26,867	2,304				2,304	29,171	
Colleton					7,903	13,970		1,230			7		5		45		360						320		22,510	1,230	23,740	6,325	480			6,805	30,545	
Darlington					3,168	32,500	4,664	2,070			313	167	910		596	300	583	171			2		81		38,472	7,968	46,440	264				264	46,704	
Dillon					2,999	11,758	2,396	2,486			27	1	92	19	230	68	220	84					160		15,486	5,054	20,540	72				72	20,612	
Dorchester					2,998	10,844	671	480		10	26		192		164		33								14,267	1,151	15,418	14				14	15,440	
Edgefield					2,430	16,124	1,899	469			3						140					200	41		18,938	2,368	21,306						21,306	
Fairfield					4,609	18,302	640	880			118				201										23,230	1,520	24,750						24,750	
Florence					2,948	44,633	7,394	6,385		6	73	300	1,080	1,060	1,444	499	510	370				450	450	420	51,564	16,608	68,172	3,500	350			3,850	72,022	
Georgetown					4,306	15,638	2,248	1,845		50	10	23	420	140	307	237	362	255						328	21,371	4,748	26,119					26,119		
Greenville					12,154	65,309	3,407	4,279			3,244	328	2,223	454	1,789	246	529	28				675		318	86,241	8,804	95,045	14,224	577			14,801	109,846	
Greenwood			2,000		2,973	20,832	4,595	1,755			60		150		400	150	100								24,515	8,500	33,015						33,015	
Hampton					2,439	6,183		275							110		86						220		9,038	275	9,313	3			48	51	9,364	
Horry				960	5,661	17,651	680	480			20		3		27		69								23,431	2,120	25,551		90			90	25,641	
Jasper					1,660	8,992					10		11		28		150						65		10,916		10,916						10,916	
Kershaw					2,260	25,106	2,870	3,066			5	57	235	144	214	160	76	5				6	48	94	27,996	6,350	34,346	1,717	20			1,737	36,083	
Lancaster			562	438	4,046	17,418	240	1,460		130	18	12	421		172		111						2		22,880	2,150	25,030					17	25,047	
Laurens				450	2,502	23,049	2,086	2,284		58	21	47	143		333	18	365	186				108			26,579	5,072	31,651	570	207			777	32,428	
Lee					3,030	6,260		750					20		58				30				101		9,469	780	10,249						10,249	
Lexington					4,508	17,909	1,265				5				473	72	599					36		23,531	1,337	24,867	2,065			79	2,144	27,011		
McCormick					175	7,461	538								5										7,641	538	8,179						8,179	
Marion					4,867	22,062	2,985	1,890			22	46	228	30	719	55	435					446		12	28,781	5,006	33,787						33,787	
Marlboro					3,373	18,723	2,872	1,345			116	87	149	95	406	106	145	20					20		22,932	4,525	27,457	1,060	20	347		1,417	28,874	
Newberry					5,845	29,325	2,880	1,035					105	217	98	158	190	7				748			36,311	4,297	40,608						40,608	
Oconee					2,452	10,422	1,400	1,050					14		407		43	171					12		13,578	2,633	16,211		68			68	16,279	
Orangeburg					9,582	34,936	3,050	3,200		15	24	16	33	6	315	131	1,153	119							46,207	6,542	52,749	30,299				30,299	83,048	
Pickens					1,605	9,940	500	800					15		154		134								12,117	1,300	13,417	5,084	635			5,719	19,136	
Richland			5,500	2,000	3,521	81,265	6,945	10,700		293	154	300	203	4,170	1,220	3,089	1,865	350					391		101,551	24,785	126,336	8,589	1,865			10,454	136,790	
Saluda					2,613	10,545	1,260						33	35	50	75	15						115		13,371	1,370	14,741	781				781	15,522	
Spartanburg					10,334	49,243</																												

TABLE NO. XXV.—CAPITAL OUTLAYS, DEBT SERVICE, AND ALL CURRENT EXPENDITURES OF WHITE AND NEGRO SCHOOLS

County	WHITE					NEGRO					Total Capital Outlay and Debt Service for White and Negro	Total Current Expenditures for White Elementary and High Schools	Total Current Expenditures for Negro Elementary and High Schools	Grand Total of Current Expenditures for White and Negro Elementary and High Schools	Grand Total of Capital Outlay, Debt Service and Current Expenditures for all Schools White and Negro
	Capital Outlay		Debt Service		Total Capital Outlay and Debt Service	Capital Outlay		Debt Service		Total Capital Outlay and Debt Service					
	New Buildings, Alterations and Purchase of Grounds	New Equipment	Interest on Bonds	Interest on Short-Term Loans		New Buildings, Alterations and Purchase of Grounds	New Equipment	Interest on Bonds	Interest on Short-Term Loans						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Abbeville												\$127,630	\$20,102	\$147,732	\$147,732
Aiken	\$28,657	\$11,058	\$31,261	\$42	\$71,018	\$5,352	\$568	\$5,425		\$11,345	\$82,363	255,188	33,126	288,314	370,677
Allendale		1,933			1,933						1,933	53,068	12,942	66,410	68,343
Anderson	15,212	4,342	43,373		62,907	4,215	691			4,906	67,813	572,481	47,504	619,985	687,798
Bamberg		895	8,665		9,560	2,994	408			3,402	12,962	90,022	16,518	106,540	119,502
Barnwell		2,142	6,700	18,253	27,095		22			22	27,117	117,184	19,910	137,094	164,211
Beaufort		228	9,125	48	9,401		449			449	9,850	64,732	22,996	87,728	97,578
Berkeley	6,508	14,701			21,209	4,295	440			4,735	25,944	116,720	27,521	144,241	170,185
Calhoun		136	5,638	642	6,416	31				31	6,447	68,485	12,336	80,821	87,268
Charleston	34,252	6,405	49,641	1,038	91,336	4,806	344	7,384	\$648	13,182	104,518	554,924	133,615	688,539	793,057
Cherokee		8,243	22,618		30,861	877				877	31,738	219,637	19,781	239,418	271,156
Chester			25,360	5,277	30,637	1,261				1,261	31,898	190,220	34,456	224,676	256,574
Chesterfield	1,889	89	16,816	2,005	20,799						20,799	221,167	23,039	244,206	265,005
Clarendon			7,345	1,623	8,968	2,304				2,304	11,272	99,209	26,867	126,076	137,348
Colleton	2,202	2,066		666	4,934	6,325	480			6,805	11,739	163,881	23,740	187,621	199,360
Darlington	20,827	3,970	35,545	5,132	65,474	264				264	65,738	212,464	46,440	258,904	324,642
Dillon	1,870	8,497	24,907		35,274	72				72	35,346	157,534	20,540	178,074	213,420
Dorchester	178	23	9,654	38	9,893	14				8	9,915	89,783	15,418	105,201	115,116
Edgefield		121	336		457						457	75,945	21,306	97,251	97,708
Fairfield	1,927	2,908	13,642	1,134	19,611						19,611	143,658	24,750	168,408	188,019
Florence	961	3,236	62,706	5,318	72,221	3,500	350			3,850	76,071	448,361	68,172	516,533	592,604
Georgetown		198		280	478						478	127,814	26,119	153,933	154,411
Greenville	77,675	7,003	89,578	5	174,261	14,224	577			14,801	189,062	1,118,538	95,045	1,213,583	1,402,645

Greenwood .....	.....	.....	28,223	1,325	29,548	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,548	204,189	33,015	237,204	266,752
Hampton	399	1,457	8,151	4,631	14,638	3	.....	.....	48	51	14,689	79,646	9,313	88,959	103,648
Horry	29,287	2,593	18,900	1,013	51,793	.....	90	.....	.....	90	51,883	305,774	25,551	331,325	383,208
Jasper .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,815	10,916	72,731	72,731
Kershaw	71,212	2,407	22,137	3,071	98,827	1,717	20	.....	.....	1,737	100,564	193,135	34,346	227,481	328,045
Lancaster	8,628	1,982	13,486	9,050	33,146	.....	.....	.....	17	17	33,163	181,497	25,030	206,527	239,690
Laurens	427	1,154	26,383	801	28,765	570	207	.....	.....	777	29,542	274,703	31,651	306,354	335,896
Lee .....	.....	231	12,265	6,277	18,773	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,773	88,201	10,249	98,450	117,223
Lexington	35,324	1,304	.....	2,612	39,240	2,065	.....	.....	79	2,144	41,384	315,904	24,867	340,771	382,155
McCormick	1,676	.....	5,293	62	7,031	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,031	48,180	8,179	56,359	63,390
Marion	1,018	199	19,252	320	20,789	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,789	167,181	33,787	200,968	221,757
Marlboro	88	1,692	.....	2,879	4,659	1,050	20	347	.....	1,417	6,076	137,412	27,457	164,869	170,945
Newberry	3,171	1,022	.....	1,328	5,521	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,521	239,599	40,608	280,207	285,728
Oconee .....	.....	2,026	.....	755	2,781	.....	68	.....	.....	68	2,849	274,272	16,211	290,483	293,332
Orangeburg	49,693	76	17	.....	49,786	30,299	.....	.....	.....	30,299	80,085	315,285	52,749	368,034	448,119
Pickens	2,940	8,518	.....	16	11,474	6,084	635	.....	.....	5,719	17,193	285,653	13,417	299,070	316,263
Richland	252,560	31,335	88,365	6,586	378,846	8,589	1,865	.....	.....	10,454	389,300	641,931	126,336	768,267	1,157,567
Saluda	16,596	303	2,332	878	20,109	781	.....	.....	.....	781	20,890	86,805	14,741	101,546	122,436
Spartanburg	43,280	15,335	89,749	4,323	152,687	1,233	444	.....	12	1,689	154,376	904,483	70,131	974,614	1,123,990
Sumter	6,246	1,000	4,964	22,305	34,515	3,702	1,170	.....	.....	4,872	39,387	223,591	47,294	270,885	310,272
Union	61,431	7,834	12,834	89	82,188	.....	88	.....	.....	88	82,276	208,908	28,528	237,436	319,712
Williamsburg .....	.....	213	11,226	215	11,654	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,654	144,846	39,628	184,474	196,128
York	84,288	18,321	3,750	6,915	113,274	458	62	.....	83	603	113,877	333,790	50,224	384,014	497,891
Total	\$860,422	\$177,196	\$880,217	\$116,952	\$1,984,787	\$106,085	\$8,999	\$13,156	\$895	\$129,135	\$2,113,922	\$11,005,845	\$1,566,471	\$12,572,316	\$14,686,238

TABLE NO. XXVI.—ASSESSED VALUATION, MILLS VOTED AND BONDS

County	Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Property	County Average of Mills Voted for Running Purposes	Mills Levy for Bonds (District Average for County)	Amount of Bonds Outstanding	Rate of Interest (District Average for County)	Amount Collected to Pay Interest	Amount Credited to Sinking Fund at Beginning of Year	Amount Sinking Fund Deposited in Banks During Current Year to Retire Bonds	Interest Paid by Banks on Sinking Fund Deposits	Total of Sinking Fund, and Interest Paid by Banks, in Banks	Receipts for Short Term or Special Loans	Payments on Short Term or Special Loans
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Abbeville	\$4,891,008	8.3	5.5	\$266,000	5.8	.....	\$68,000	\$12,579	\$2,241	\$82,820	\$60,064	.....
Aiken	11,444,790	9.5	5.4	285,300	5.9	\$16,162	*	.....	.....	6,600	.....	\$21,548
Allendale	4,621,347	7.9	6.5	129,500	5.7	4,021	23,378	5,000	877	24,254	.....	.....
Anderson	19,998,495	7.6	6.0	815,100	5.9	41,774	158,792	*	.....	.....	.....	13,000
Bamberg	3,380,710	11.1	5.5	91,500	5.9	8,542	7,245	3,593	145	.....	.....	.....
Barnwell	4,362,590	19.7	6.6	105,500	5.6	5,979	49,251	4,700	1,837	35,738	42,700	62,234
Beaufort	2,741,320	10.0	4.4	155,500	5.5	12,400	26,004	4,964	.....	30,969	345	400
Berkeley	4,170,616	22.0	7.2	147,699	6.0	9,508	37,750	17,894	1,216	36,510	.....	.....
Calhoun	2,986,790	11.0	5.7	89,900	5.8	50	5,184	1,007	184	6,374	2,550	1,908
Charleston	12,948,432	21.0	6.4	627,850	5.7	75,989	147,605	20,973	79,160	144,433	67,193	153,731
Cherokee	3,275,592	9.5	4.8	550,200	5.7	29,631	43,735	9,300	.....	67,497	4,960	.....
Chester	10,492,624	9.0	5.0	390,750	5.2	24,920	18,187	1,570	67	19,824	105,000	105,000
Chesterfield	5,136,760	9.6	6.4	287,100	5.7	14,270	2,602	324	.....	2,926	3,419	6,108
Clarendon	3,492,920	11.5	6.1	148,000	5.7	8,147	4,039	.....	129	3,168	63,229	53,417
Colleton	4,552,805	7.3	7.4	159,900	6.0	9,042	61,880	5,345	803	68,028	300	2,151
Darlington	9,161,303	13.0	4.0	557,500	6.0	35,098	276,962	9,195	7,723	289,569	20,013	5,000
Dillon	5,015,210	6.7	9.1	398,700	5.8	.....	95,078	14,023	.....	93,248	.....	224
Dorchester	4,129,955	8.0	5.3	154,900	6.0	18,947	91,665	41,364	1,859	134,888	18,000	.....
Edgefield	3,734,350	9.2	5.3	119,500	5.7	6,889	33,702	4,431	1,357	39,490	.....	7
Fairfield	8,024,729	13.4	5.8	217,000	5.8	11,616	43,342	3,500	322	49,778	35,000	34,436
Florence	8,970,830	17.0	6.6	1,045,711	6.0	70,295	88,123	15,055	5,813	141,171	59,428	8,084
Georgetown	4,102,960	21.6	4.0	204,000	5.7	18,366	31,969	4,656	3,825	36,886	.....	.....
Greenville	33,575,965	13.0	6.8	1,887,250	5.7	89,578	608,132	79,555	32,512	720,199	.....	5,306
Greenwood	9,997,253	8.3	5.2	544,500	5.5	28,223	84,062	13,484	3,459	101,005	37,000	49,324
Hampton	3,732,667	12.5	11.0	146,500	5.9	.....	2,456	*	168	2,624	90,000	90,000

Horry	8,253,456	9.0	10.4	385,150	5.9	.....	* .....	.....	.....	8,629	.....	2,500
Jasper	3,420,411	10.0	3.1	106,600	6.0	6,145	28,012	12,810	2,480	30,165	6,998	7,013
Kershaw	7,460,501	11.6	7.3	344,500	5.8	22,578	90,957	36,000	3,550	114,109	4,500	345
Lancaster	5,400,266	14.2	8.6	322,200	6.0	18,474	81,036	9,127	986	91,149	.....	1,000
Laurens	6,908,471	11.7	6.6	539,700	5.7	26,534	76,083	3,862	3,458	41,244	15,300	.....
Lee	4,346,952	9.0	5.0	240,731	5.9	12,265	89,059	1,629	843	91,531	57,964	62,550
Lexington	8,936,958	11.0	8.7	471,640	6.1	25,604	94,834	24,194	683	119,711	59,999	1,175
McCormick	2,328,044	7.3	8.0	88,000	6.0	5,293	11,801	4,605	706	11,107	.....	13,194
Marion	4,774,120	15.2	5.6	339,900	6.0	15,615	32,188	9,698	1,007	37,900	.....	1,000
Marlboro	6,207,390	8.8	8.1	332,750	5.5	25,908	83,018	8,098	789	66,960	43,580	31,043
Newberry	9,231,560	6.5	6.3	425,200	5.7	38,889	17,627	8,896	831	27,355	150	14,054
Oconee	6,173,320	8.0	7.7	309,000	6.0	19,341	83,203	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,315
Orangeburg	11,803,120	12.6	7.3	671,381	5.7	62,699	101,741	15,471	4,095	95,007	.....	750
Pickens	7,446,267	8.6	6.0	407,100	5.9	26,912	104,370	18,931	2,537	125,838	.....	8,300
Richland	29,662,949	7.0	3.3	1,835,600	5.7	88,365	238,628	32,577	2,231	271,892	141,500	176,251
Saluda	2,654,954	8.5	4.6	53,000	6.0	3,180	18,659	350	970	19,979	4,750	3,053
Spartanburg	37,348,062	11.0	7.6	1,670,800	5.9	89,749	491,272	71,858	20,638	582,987	17,559	33,515
Sumter	8,668,407	13.1	7.1	446,900	5.6	.....	88,010	132,571	3,655	217,736	41,295	18,761
Union	8,375,110	7.4	7.4	292,000	5.6	12,793	*	6,850	.....	.....	46,513	600
Williamsburg	5,197,730	8.6	7.3	185,200	6.0	11,136	43,036	6,495	1,444	50,976	700	2,606
York	13,390,921	11.5	10.2	760,500	5.8	42,214	42,735	10,026	2,209	44,740	26,270	36,746
Total	\$386,930,990	†11.0	†6.5	\$19,753,112	†5.8	\$1,093,141	\$3,825,412	\$686,560	\$196,809	\$4,180,414	\$1,028,879	\$1,028,649

* Serial Bonds. † State Average.

TABLE NO. XXVII.—REPORT ON TRANSPORTATION OF PUPILS, YEAR 1930-31—WHITE

County	Bus Owned by School							Bus Owned by Contractor				
	No. Buses Operated by Districts	Cost of Driver Per Month	Cost of Operation and Maintenance Per Month	Total Cost Per Month	Number Miles in Round Trip Per Day	Number Pupils Transported Per Round Trip Per Day		No. Buses Operated by Contractor	Cost Per Month	Number Miles in Round Trip Per Day	Number Pupils Transported Per Round Trip Per Day	
						Elementary	High School				Elementary	High School
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Abbeville	15	161	400	561	305	350	133	8	532	198	184	94
Aiken	19	738	800	1,538	826	715	318	36	1,185	573	325	204
Allendale	20	500	422	922	524	231	100	1	75	24	23	2
Anderson .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	1,757	578	80	449
Bamberg	4	55	60	115	82	61	17	25	991	347	211	90
Barnwell	5	73	125	198	140	12	72	18	835	362	233	106
Beaufort	7	218	143	361	120	96	48	12	1,119	341	175	78
Berkeley	37	1,305	1,663	2,973	800	818	150	5	155	57	48	1
Calhoun	16	533	375	963	354	164	114	..	..	..	..	..
Charleston	1	70	50	120	30	24	10	85	5,494	1,305	1,153	515
Cherokee	26	154	378	532	597	200	313	4	165	149	132	9
Chester	16	128	327	455	244	200	166	17	1,261	346	298	156
Chesterfield	5	133	102	235	124	174	28	25	2,175	640	426	335
Clarendon	24	843	1,180	1,993	583	487	257	6	287	139	177	70
Colleton	5	200	266	466	216	175	73	30	3,051	970	587	325
Darlington	24	354	439	793	513	391	209	23	1,474	660	480	211
Dillon	16	208	741	949	649	245	292	..	..	..	..	..
Dorchester	4	65	30	95	70	20	58	13	1,033	249	295	120
Edgefield	14	180	334	514	244	183	119	24	534	358	201	113
Fairfield	31	737	778	1,505	682	362	203	..	..	..	..	..
Florence	17	632	510	1,142	424	441	298	36	2,938	770	917	471
Georgetown .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	3,178	905	706	134
Greenville	43	538	964	1,502	801	342	835	7	288	101	78	40
Greenwood	11	232	359	591	412	216	195	15	1,008	358	253	125
Hampton	4	40	146	186	160	153	68	26	1,642	506	494	167
Horry	14	193	776	969	413	206	255	37	3,295	1,002	299	530
Jasper .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2,051	596	524	138
Kershaw	19	450	662	1,112	610	567	221	17	1,526	436	531	99
Lancaster	32	557	766	1,323	892	407	469	..	..	..	..	..
Laurens	24	881	722	1,603	542	312	294	36	2,456	737	511	296
Lee	27	537	612	1,149	547	448	165	6	408	124	133	32
Lexington	22	631	384	1,015	739	512	404	24	1,714	483	304	257
McCormick	11	322	387	794	334	282	130	5	167	106	26	18
Marion	6	102	201	303	112	268	70	19	1,487	355	414	214
Marlboro	8	156	319	475	232	138	140	2	112	50	52	7
Newberry	11	256	229	485	250	162	81	28	1,819	674	598	256
Oconee	2	90	35	125	44	28	43	40	2,295	709	174	702
Orangeburg	19	540	474	1,014	536	373	190	17	1,145	387	220	212
Pickens	17	115	394	509	408	305	228	..	..	..	..	..
Richland	12	850	676	1,526	665	455	224	10	885	239	191	79
Saluda	20	380	274	654	258	116	193	10	86	184	13	84
Spartanburg	49	988	1,337	2,325	1,383	1,526	986	9	420	130	150	86
Sumter	19	550	541	1,091	552	532	241	43	1,958	645	631	117
Union	2	35	30	65	46	63	13	47	2,766	874	571	271
Williamsburg	20	312	611	923	532	468	225	11	637	192	192	104
York	64	576	1,776	2,244	1,783	1,158	592	..	..	..	..	..
Total	762	16,678	21,803	38,481	19,778	14,391	9,240	907	56,404	17,859	13,010	7,317

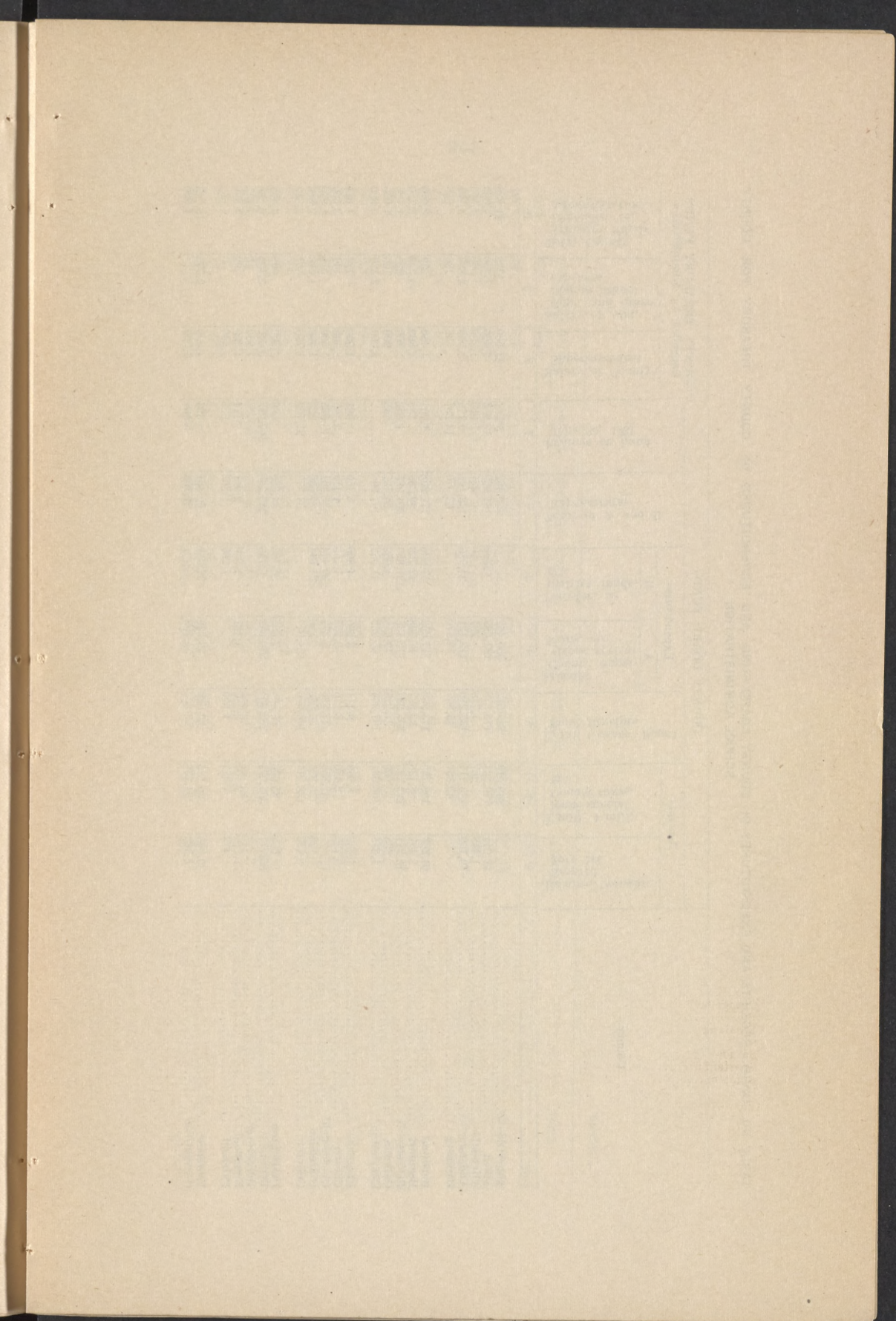


TABLE NO. XXVIII.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF COUNTY BOARD FUND AND EXPENDITURES OF COUNTY TREASURY FOR COUNTY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

County	COUNTY BOARD FUND							COUNTY TREASURY FUNDS Expended for Administration		
	Receipts		Total County Board Fund Receipts	Expenditures		Total of A and B Expenditures	Balance on hand June 30, 1931	Salary of County Superintendent	Salary of Asst. Supt. and other County school expenses	Total County Treasury Funds Expended for Administration
	Balance brought forward July 1st	3 mill, 4 mill, loans special County taxes, etc.		A	B					
				Salaries County Super- visors, special loans, etc.	Transfers to district funds, etc.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Abbeville		\$49,512	\$49,512	\$50,462	.....	\$50,462	\$*864	\$1,500	\$329	\$1,829
Aiken	\$2,644	176,234	178,878	161,665	\$300	161,965	16,913	2,400	1,960	4,360
Allendale	1,449	267	1,716	291	40	331	1,385	1,200	669	1,869
Anderson	19,169	133,111	152,280	118,121	24,980	143,101	9,179	1,900	2,890	4,790
Bamberg .....	.....	45,867	45,867	32,570	.....	32,570	13,297	536	120	656
Barnwell	64,203	109,759	173,962	114,652	57,606	172,258	1,704	1,450	550	2,000
Beaufort	2,401	88,126	90,527	47,208	42,729	90,239	288	1,800	4,390	6,190
Berkeley	12,214	293,723	305,937	112,436	191,659	304,095	1,842	800	325	1,125
Calhoun	625	20,660	21,285	19,678	1,059	20,737	548	900	100	1,000
Charleston	1,373	106,531	107,904	65,952	41,952	107,904	.....	3,000	2,320	5,320
Cherokee	1,062	8,049	9,111	3,260	4,890	8,150	961	1,500	124	1,624
Chester	5,735	2,440	8,175	3,255	1,155	4,410	3,765	2,400	160	2,560
Chesterfield .....	.....	47,856	47,856	5,377	29,474	34,851	13,005	1,500	375	1,875
Clarendon	124	25,926	26,050	886	24,644	25,530	520	1,800	1,086	2,886
Colleton	8,472	138,214	146,686	54,977	.....	54,977	91,709	1,750	567	2,322
Darlington	565	65,000	65,565	7,606	57,153	64,759	566	2,500	900	3,400
Dillon	85,777	308,024	393,801	280,542	6,186	286,728	107,073	3,000	3,125	6,125
Dorchester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	15	1,815
Edgefield .....	.....	2,167	2,167	1,121	1,820	2,941	*774	1,400	92	1,492
Fairfield	473	1,417	1,890	.....	1,265	1,265	625	1,600	50	1,650
Florence	30,000	30,826	60,826	23,079	37,352	60,431	395	4,000	9,775	13,775
Georgetown	2,383	54,239	56,622	51,158	.....	51,158	5,464	1,500	.....	1,500

Greenville	5,145	72,272	77,417	11,872	63,457	75,329	2,088	3,500	2,803	6,303
Greenwood	48,581	184,564	233,145	171,232	1,370	172,602	60,543	1,500	120	1,620
Hampton	7,678	114,188	121,866	94,911	19,491	114,392	7,474	1,500	35	1,535
Horry .....	.....	9,913	9,913	8,197	.....	8,197	1,716	1,800	300	2,100
Jasper	1,817	83,238	90,055	47,246	17,757	65,003	25,052	1,200	85	1,285
Kershaw	2,266	122,803	125,069	79,716	46,150	125,866	*787	1,600	558	2,158
Lancaster .....	.....	722	722	.....	.....	600	122	1,500	144	1,644
Laurens	8,518	27,915	36,433	16,397	18,862	35,259	1,173	1,500	900	2,400
Lee	1,238	3,447	4,685	4,042	.....	4,042	643	1,325	891	2,216
Lexington	2,081	232,220	234,301	4,518	229,104	233,622	679	1,800	175	1,975
McCormick	10,782	16,909	27,691	17,531	.....	17,531	10,160	800	172	972
Marion	2,357	9,184	11,541	5,485	4,636	10,121	1,420	2,000	1,000	3,000
Marlboro	1,688	3,763	5,449	3,500	.....	3,500	1,949	1,800	120	1,920
Newberry	4,340	11,735	16,075	4,360	8,582	12,942	3,133	1,500	625	2,125
Oconee	4,816	80,139	84,955	81,141	.....	81,141	3,814	1,800	900	2,700
Orangeburg	45,435	6,237	51,672	9,251	28,690	37,941	13,732	2,880	1,140	4,020
Pickens	614	3,557	4,171	918	.....	918	3,253	1,800	150	1,950
Richland	6,486	73,512	79,998	20,518	33,195	53,713	26,284	3,200	3,200	6,400
Saluda	912	52,428	53,340	49,084	25	49,109	4,231	1,200	2,137	3,337
Spartanburg	245,446	547,953	793,399	473,615	124,943	598,557	194,841	3,750	5,321	9,071
Sumter	980	3,813	4,793	1,900	2,000	3,900	893	1,800	1,020	2,820
Union	3,028	174,905	177,933	111,591	3,600	115,191	2,742	2,000	50	2,050
Williamsburg	94,519	216,236	310,755	211,190	3,874	215,064	95,691	1,800	100	1,900
York	5,459	102,798	108,257	99,062	8,536	107,598	659	2,400	162	2,562
Total	\$742,853	\$3,867,399	\$4,610,252	\$2,682,173	\$1,138,536	\$3,821,000	\$729,106	\$86,191	\$52,030	\$138,226

* Deficit.

TABLE NO. XXIX.—ANNUAL COST PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE
FOR CURRENT EXPENSES

County	WHITE			NEGRO			Total for White and Negro Elementary Pupils	Total for White and Negro High School Pupils	Grand Total White and Negro Elem. and H. S. Pupils
	Elementary Pupil	High School Pupil	Total for Elementary and High School Pupils	Elementary Pupil	High School Pupil	Total for Elementary and High School Pupils			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Abbeville	\$39.69	\$78.30	\$47.96	\$7.24	\$25.00	\$8.40	\$22.95	\$67.25	\$29.22
Aiken	38.69	101.21	48.92	6.84	25.51	7.66	23.23	87.08	30.27
Allendale	52.63	113.89	67.49	7.00	40.18	7.35	22.40	98.94	25.85
Anderson	42.96	83.35	49.73	9.44	32.88	10.59	32.64	73.16	38.75
Bamberg	44.24	96.84	56.90	6.44	18.46	6.57	18.74	91.83	26.00
Barnwell	59.71	106.36	70.12	7.29	16.24	7.61	25.09	88.38	31.96
Beaufort	57.33	92.02	66.25	8.08	40.26	9.05	19.27	79.90	24.94
Berkeley	54.33	106.35	62.25	7.83	30.14	8.23	23.10	91.65	27.76
Calhoun	56.55	122.00	73.56	4.45	25.28	5.26	16.65	96.42	24.67
Charleston	58.62	100.76	69.14	15.85	35.68	16.46	34.39	93.94	42.66
Cherokee	43.49	83.45	49.32	10.64	29.43	11.56	33.68	77.33	38.72
Chester	49.67	95.83	59.15	8.45	47.78	9.93	26.32	87.93	33.60
Chesterfield	39.77	90.47	44.40	8.17	16.80	8.33	26.25	86.36	33.69
Clarendon	43.93	74.37	51.17	6.69	15.01	7.04	17.41	59.36	21.90
Colleton	56.15	91.69	64.78	7.24	20.00	7.49	25.89	85.10	32.93
Darlington	41.01	81.91	50.28	9.29	28.46	10.50	23.66	69.22	29.94
Dillon	47.22	109.91	59.81	7.19	32.40	8.89	26.98	92.26	36.03
Dorchester	41.03	77.67	49.19	6.89	10.65	7.09	20.83	63.39	26.34
Edgefield	43.54	73.38	50.29	6.33	47.12	7.02	16.69	68.42	21.39
Fairfield	60.13	156.80	81.02	8.05	31.02	8.44	25.00	142.60	35.78
Florence	46.86	91.17	56.53	9.06	45.63	11.26	28.77	83.25	37.65
Georgetown	60.02	74.70	63.27	9.41	27.60	10.68	23.98	61.90	34.49
Greenville	47.80	100.73	57.67	15.20	23.80	15.73	39.19	93.58	47.71
Greenwood	40.03	78.71	48.09	9.05	41.06	11.32	26.11	71.71	33.22
Hampton	33.86	73.84	41.89	4.99	25.00	5.17	17.73	73.01	23.91
Horry	37.11	109.89	50.22	12.13	32.15	12.32	30.23	105.27	40.53
Jasper	50.14	146.76	72.13	7.88	....	7.88	21.60	146.76	32.44
Kershaw	45.27	93.22	54.68	6.62	43.19	7.85	22.15	84.46	28.74
Lancaster	39.68	105.85	52.11	9.26	33.08	9.90	25.50	99.26	34.31
Laurens	50.26	99.66	60.28	8.97	32.38	10.33	31.72	88.54	39.88
Lee	40.55	82.66	50.75	3.22	14.42	3.44	14.73	75.12	20.75
Lexington	37.10	104.72	52.32	12.00	14.24	12.13	29.68	99.10	42.13
McCormick	46.51	85.16	58.47	5.00	20.00	5.31	16.23	78.91	23.65
Marion	46.30	101.78	60.03	10.29	25.80	11.28	25.72	85.09	34.79
Marlboro	46.39	87.21	54.53	8.04	26.46	9.08	23.46	72.55	29.74
Newberry	47.01	91.41	57.20	12.54	24.85	13.23	30.62	82.73	38.62
Oconee	37.62	91.62	46.97	10.47	28.31	11.66	31.87	86.30	40.19
Orangeburg	48.59	86.31	58.31	6.67	20.64	7.23	21.89	74.33	29.09
Pickens	41.37	76.05	47.20	11.20	19.40	11.68	36.04	72.55	41.53
Richland	65.07	99.60	73.43	14.53	42.58	16.69	39.13	87.31	47.10
Saluda	39.00	49.51	41.61	7.64	9.25	8.15	22.72	40.26	25.45
Spartanburg	43.24	76.71	49.19	10.75	23.46	11.61	34.41	70.88	39.90
Sumter	46.98	141.85	69.67	5.85	30.22	7.08	17.32	109.85	27.41
Union	46.35	91.10	53.29	8.05	36.42	9.49	28.64	80.06	34.29
Williamsburg	52.43	94.61	61.24	6.41	24.69	7.38	18.80	69.03	23.87
York	49.72	85.12	57.19	10.99	32.95	11.91	31.62	78.56	38.20
Average for State	\$46.13	\$93.08	\$55.63	\$9.27	\$29.76	\$10.23	\$28.37	\$83.40	\$35.82

TABLE NO. XXX.—ANNUAL AVERAGE SALARY

County	WHITE							NEGRO					
	Administrative Superintendent	Elemen. Schools			High Schools			Elemen. Schools			High Schools		
		Administrative Principal	Teachers Male	Teachers Female	Administrative Principal	Teachers Male	Teachers Female	Administrative Principal	Teachers Male	Teachers Female	Administrative Principal	Teachers Male	Teachers Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Abbeville	\$3,150	.....	\$1,173	\$707	.....	\$2,191	\$1,385	.....	\$427	\$210	.....	\$500	\$312
Aiken	2,471	\$1,463	1,206	734	\$1,205	1,436	196	.....	297	211	.....	475	344
Allendale	2,200	.....	1,080	864	.....	1,113	933	.....	318	230	.....	453	360
Anderson	2,518	1,779	916	874	2,561	1,822	1,086	.....	321	321	.....	418	444
Bamberg	2,738	.....	865	1,006	1,513	1,636	1,034	.....	202	248	.....	480	.....
Barnwell	3,000	.....	1,100	970	1,875	1,597	1,077	.....	272	239	.....	510	333
Beaufort	3,774	.....	.....	796	.....	1,334	1,057	.....	347	225	.....	602	439
Berkeley	2,000	.....	916	777	1,200	1,468	1,056	.....	239	208	.....	496	.....
Calhoun	3,000	.....	1,085	870	.....	1,755	992	.....	223	193	.....	500	600
Charleston	6,000	2,761	1,350	1,081	3,050	2,029	1,378	\$1,044	554	535	\$1,850	900	719
Cherokee	1,781	.....	860	782	.....	1,713	971	.....	301	300	.....	400	460
Chester	4,100	1,712	1,409	972	.....	1,630	1,085	.....	248	273	1,360	720	534
Chesterfield	2,303	.....	860	798	1,285	1,237	922	.....	269	248	.....	420	.....
Clarendon	2,631	.....	1,133	815	.....	1,266	1,048	.....	401	197	.....	299	93
Colleton	3,733	.....	781	889	.....	2,741	1,047	.....	260	206	.....	.....	410
Darlington	3,520	1,918	901	842	1,550	1,245	910	.....	526	342	.....	666	514
Dillon	3,000	1,800	1,293	930	.....	1,549	1,101	.....	375	294	.....	599	412
Dorchester	1,573	.....	880	746	.....	1,546	843	.....	187	271	.....	335	480
Edgefield	1,867	.....	980	756	.....	1,154	915	.....	220	227	.....	633	469
Fairfield	2,250	.....	1,000	893	1,813	1,383	1,045	.....	307	295	.....	640	440
Florence	4,200	2,167	1,086	912	1,723	2,325	1,101	.....	295	314	.....	924	912
Georgetown	2,434	.....	995	885	.....	1,764	1,000	.....	479	265	.....	562	461
Greenville	2,599	1,848	869	981	1,442	1,526	1,125	.....	369	406	.....	852	713
Greenwood	3,875	1,800	1,508	907	3,400	1,530	1,124	.....	270	293	2,000	656	585
Hampton .....	.....	.....	1,012	569	1,019	1,143	667	.....	174	147	.....	.....	275
Horry	2,293	1,332	1,180	669	1,682	1,035	913	.....	314	304	960	680	480
Jasper	3,000	.....	935	899	.....	1,578	994	.....	415	225	.....	.....	.....
Kershaw	3,600	780	1,317	758	2,072	1,139	1,105	.....	323	267	.....	717	613
Lancaster	2,312	1,467	854	848	1,716	2,082	1,084	.....	674	284	438	240	486
Laurens	3,600	1,700	1,100	818	2,085	2,250	954	.....	500	292	.....	695	286
Lee	2,567	.....	994	625	.....	1,212	785	.....	144	106	.....	.....	250
Lexington	2,002	.....	1,253	704	2,275	1,612	1,560	.....	501	366	.....	422	.....
McCormick	1,778	.....	1,100	752	1,736	1,772	1,070	.....	175	176	.....	538	.....
Marion	3,200	.....	1,244	904	.....	1,884	1,057	.....	406	329	.....	746	473
Marlboro	2,563	.....	1,085	794	.....	1,534	1,059	.....	337	284	.....	957	448
Newberry	3,175	.....	903	901	.....	1,635	1,000	.....	292	381	.....	960	517
Oconee	3,292	.....	822	748	.....	1,292	903	.....	350	267	.....	700	525
Orangeburg	2,581	.....	992	923	1,691	1,657	992	.....	368	246	.....	508	457
Pickens	3,027	.....	850	820	2,569	2,136	1,110	.....	400	301	.....	500	400
Richland	3,450	2,600	1,430	1,291	3,975	1,534	1,114	1,866	320	475	2,000	868	823
Saluda	1,949	.....	678	692	.....	2,007	961	.....	261	211	.....	630	.....
Spartanburg	2,489	1,950	1,257	894	2,200	1,596	1,310	.....	470	342	.....	500	422
Sumter	3,600	.....	1,057	781	.....	2,161	1,780	.....	342	276	.....	622	501
Union	3,166	1,581	1,130	874	1,858	2,044	908	.....	311	237	770	515	553
Williamsburg	2,439	.....	918	825	.....	1,695	1,015	.....	233	242	.....	614	421
York	2,678	1,592	1,130	891	2,170	1,640	1,049	.....	332	313	.....	465	360
Average for State	\$2,684	\$1,994	\$1,039	\$867	\$1,862	\$1,604	\$1,097	\$1,478	\$317	\$294	\$1,663	\$618	\$486

TABLE NO. XXXI.—NO. AND VALUE OF BUILDINGS ERECTED DURING YEAR 1930-31
WHITE

County	Number of New Buildings Erected	Value of Buildings	Value of Grounds	Value of Furniture and Apparatus	Total Value of All School Property
	1	2	3	4	5
Aiken	2	\$26,178	\$300	\$1,757	\$28,235
Anderson	13	7,143	300	652	8,095
Colleton	33	6,000	800	1,216	8,016
Darlington	13	25,000	3,000	2,650	30,650
Greenville	8	197,500	8,850	27,100	233,450
Horry	2	43,000	2,000	5,350	50,350
Kershaw	2	45,294	500	1,616	47,410
Lancaster	1	2,000	100	300	2,400
Oconee	1	3,000	500	1,000	4,500
Orangeburg	1	78,000	2,000	10,000	90,000
Richland	6	193,204	47,131	25,897	266,232
Saluda	1	12,900	250	250	13,400
Union	2	61,000	202	6,302	67,504
York	2	68,546	15,148	6,546	90,244
Total	35	\$768,765	\$81,081	\$90,636	\$940,486

TABLE NO. XXXII.—NO. AND VALUE OF BUILDINGS ERECTED DURING YEAR 1930-31
NEGRO

County	Number of New Buildings Erected	Value of Buildings	Value of Grounds	Value of Furniture and Apparatus	Total Value of All School Property
	1	2	3	4	5
Aiken	2	\$5,152	\$200	\$506	\$5,858
Anderson	2	7,630	1,400	1,478	10,508
Charleston	1	2,700	200	100	3,000
Chester	1	1,000	50	75	1,125
Clarendon	1	3,500	200	500	4,200
Colleton	1	5,000	145	718	5,863
Florence	1	3,819	300	3,100	7,219
Greenville	7	48,800	700	3,350	52,850
Horry	1	2,000	100	400	2,500
Kershaw	1	2,500	160	500	3,160
Orangeburg	2	33,000	1,200	3,900	38,100
Pickens	2	3,680	100	593	4,373
Richland	2	7,914	447	1,414	9,775
York	1	300	....	19	319
Total	25	\$126,995	\$5,202	\$16,653	\$148,850

TABLE NO. XXXIII.—VALUE OF ALL SCHOOL PROPERTY ACCORDING TO THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH IT IS USED—WHITE

County	Buildings Used for Elementary Schools Only			Total Value of School Property	Buildings Used for High Schools Only			Total Value of High School Property	Buildings in Which Both Ele- mentary and H. S. are Operated			Total Value of Elemen- tary and High School Property Where Both Are Operated in Same Buildings	Grand Total of All Elementary and High School Property
	Value of Buildings	Value of Grounds	Value of Furniture And Fix- tures		Value of Buildings	Value of Grounds	Value of Furniture And Fix- tures		Value of Buildings	Value of Grounds	Value of Furniture And Fix- tures		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Abbeville	\$15,200	\$700	\$2,900	\$18,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$316,900	\$21,425	\$37,150	\$375,475	\$394,275
Aiken	197,819	9,960	21,760	229,539	\$40,000	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$46,000	412,500	19,810	31,300	463,610	739,149
Allendale	51,000	6,650	7,550	65,200	95,000	3,000	12,000	110,000	43,000	4,000	3,600	50,600	225,800
Anderson	52,500	44,875	68,250	638,125	532,000	36,500	74,000	642,500	424,000	16,550	46,050	486,600	1,767,225
Bamberg	69,450	5,350	8,525	83,325	110,000	7,000	10,000	127,000	50,000	3,000	7,000	60,000	270,325
Barnwell	91,300	10,475	17,725	119,500	75,000	10,000	7,000	92,000	115,200	5,200	13,500	133,900	345,400
Beaufort	157,110	10,750	25,469	193,329	60,000	5,000	12,000	77,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	270,329
Berkeley	32,200	2,800	5,550	40,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	222,500	8,300	18,700	249,500	290,050
Calhoun	44,300	2,945	4,875	52,120	45,000	2,500	8,000	55,500	82,000	6,073	11,750	99,823	207,443
Charleston	989,908	42,812	65,256	1,097,976	708,912	15,500	76,008	800,420	42,900	1,400	4,600	48,900	1,947,296
Cherokee	336,825	34,560	29,760	401,145	300,000	25,000	40,000	365,000	51,000	4,500	9,600	65,100	831,245
Chester	363,400	20,845	19,930	404,175	25,000	2,000	5,000	32,000	259,000	5,750	14,550	279,300	715,475
Chesterfield	141,600	18,160	14,475	174,235	230,000	10,000	33,000	273,000	192,500	10,500	20,000	223,000	670,235
Clarendon	70,000	4,650	7,600	82,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	132,500	15,000	18,500	166,000	248,250
Colleton	66,340	4,590	11,745	82,675	165,250	18,000	21,950	205,200	8,000	300	2,500	10,800	298,675
Darlington	327,600	30,900	34,900	393,400	204,000	38,000	33,205	275,205	91,000	5,200	7,000	103,200	771,805
Dillon	316,200	38,300	59,350	413,850	59,500	7,750	5,750	73,000	162,500	8,250	5,850	176,600	663,450
Dorchester	92,900	12,725	10,275	115,900	120,000	5,000	10,000	135,000	22,000	2,000	4,300	28,300	279,200
Edgefield	24,150	1,525	2,260	27,935	.....	.....	.....	.....	164,650	11,960	22,825	199,435	227,370
Fairfield	86,050	7,750	6,765	100,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	239,000	15,900	11,400	266,300	366,865
Florence	580,040	133,275	73,325	786,640	363,000	61,000	43,500	467,500	297,000	59,400	27,562	333,962	1,638,102
Georgetown	64,200	5,610	8,855	78,665	44,000	4,500	5,000	53,500	128,000	15,000	16,963	159,963	292,128
Greenville	1,351,370	174,800	165,355	1,691,525	906,000	73,500	90,345	1,069,845	518,500	26,100	48,000	592,700	3,354,070
Greenwood	300,400	34,950	25,650	361,000	244,000	32,000	20,000	296,000	176,900	7,320	33,850	218,070	875,070
Hampton	14,500	1,600	2,985	19,085	46,500	3,500	4,500	54,500	173,500	8,700	15,690	197,890	271,475

Horry	300,000	13,350	32,300	345,650	272,000	12,000	48,000	332,000	47,900	900	6,200	55,000	732,650
Jasper	29,000	1,600	2,840	33,440	110,000	2,500	9,800	122,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	155,740
Kershaw	117,500	10,010	15,200	142,710	.....	.....	.....	.....	323,000	39,000	34,800	396,800	539,510
Lancaster	214,800	13,725	32,200	260,725	157,000	9,950	25,400	192,350	75,000	3,250	10,650	88,900	541,975
Laurens	137,630	4,600	14,830	157,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	461,000	35,600	86,200	582,800	739,860
Lee	62,300	8,750	8,350	79,400	99,000	6,000	13,800	118,800	113,500	4,700	12,200	130,400	328,600
Lexington	205,700	17,760	27,425	250,885	195,000	8,000	28,500	231,500	283,800	18,710	28,700	331,210	813,595
McCormick	47,700	2,200	5,650	55,550	40,000	4,000	4,000	48,000	30,700	5,050	3,560	39,310	142,860
Marion	257,700	26,025	23,350	307,075	160,000	30,000	26,000	216,000	96,000	5,900	19,000	120,900	643,975
Marlboro	72,800	7,130	9,370	89,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	780,000	50,200	34,500	864,700	954,000
Newberry	279,725	32,600	19,000	331,325	336,000	20,000	45,000	401,000	197,200	7,500	44,150	248,850	981,175
Oconee	177,300	14,885	33,200	225,385	.....	.....	.....	.....	338,000	23,900	42,600	404,500	629,885
Orangeburg	255,000	15,130	32,525	302,655	85,000	4,500	12,000	101,500	478,500	77,500	80,500	636,500	1,040,655
Pickens	312,200	15,100	62,650	389,950	12,000	300	1,600	13,900	295,000	11,900	57,000	363,900	767,750
Richland	1,051,823	287,023	72,580	1,411,426	460,500	90,000	48,563	599,063	403,757	100,348	32,473	536,578	2,547,067
Saluda	60,600	6,250	11,450	78,300	116,200	2,000	10,500	128,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	207,000
Spartanburg	1,725,600	211,975	133,700	2,071,275	775,000	252,000	33,500	1,069,500	730,000	54,800	80,600	865,400	3,997,175
Sumter	206,500	37,975	43,043	287,518	150,000	50,000	50,000	250,000	128,560	5,500	13,200	147,260	684,778
Union	248,769	34,725	30,400	313,894	147,519	30,750	20,350	198,619	158,693	13,200	14,132	186,025	698,538
Williamsburg	31,000	1,650	4,100	36,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	244,000	12,250	26,350	282,600	319,350
York	413,905	47,719	52,509	516,033	285,846	24,700	42,157	352,703	260,000	13,000	25,000	298,000	1,166,726
Total	\$12,516,314	\$1,473,739	\$1,367,762	\$15,357,815	\$7,774,227	\$907,450	\$935,428	\$9,617,105	\$9,769,660	\$764,946	\$1,084,055	\$11,618,661	\$36,593,581

TABLE NO. XXXIV.—VALUE OF ALL SCHOOL PROPERTY ACCORDING TO THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH IT IS USED—NEGRO

County	Buildings Used for Elementary Schools Only			Total Value of Elementary School Property	Buildings Used for High Schools Only			Total Value of High School Property	Buildings in Which Both Ele- mentary and H. S. are Operated			Total Value of Element- ary and High School Property Where Both Are Operated in Same Buildings	Grand Total of All Elementary and High School Property
	Value of Buildings	Value of Grounds	Value of Furniture and Fixtures		Value of Buildings	Value of Grounds	Value of Furniture and Fixtures		Value of Buildings	Value of Grounds	Value of Furniture and Fixtures		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Abbeville	\$2,060	\$410	\$455	\$2,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$29,200	\$3,490	\$4,440	\$37,130	\$40,055
Aiken	53,340	7,119	7,695	68,154	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,000	8,000	4,200	50,200	118,354
Allendale	19,250	1,679	3,355	24,284	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,500	1,500	1,850	22,850	47,134
Anderson	51,650	7,475	5,950	65,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,650	7,500	8,200	79,350	144,425
Bamberg	39,675	5,370	3,778	48,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	300	150	4,450	53,273
Barnwell	27,050	1,515	1,310	29,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,000	2,600	2,500	32,100	61,975
Beaufort	14,767	2,305	3,387	20,459	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,814	12,000	7,780	58,594	79,053
Berkeley	6,270	1,350	1,355	8,975	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,200	2,900	6,300	38,400	47,375
Calhoun	11,650	1,400	1,590	14,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000	600	1,200	17,800	32,440
Charleston	348,697	21,621	27,505	397,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,000	500	8,000	113,500	511,323
Cherokee	10,075	2,495	1,515	14,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000	1,300	2,700	22,000	36,085
Chester	48,400	3,650	4,300	56,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,500	2,000	2,500	23,000	79,350
Chesterfield	30,625	2,300	3,225	36,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,575	1,520	2,415	26,510	62,660
Clarendon	11,500	1,050	2,200	14,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,000	1,500	4,500	19,000	33,750
Colleton	17,435	3,277	1,717	22,429	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,845	1,250	2,575	24,670	47,099
Darlington	32,650	4,050	3,675	40,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,100	20,475	17,600	146,175	186,550
Dillon	36,350	3,700	3,230	43,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,800	5,900	6,700	55,400	98,680
Dorchester	5,100	1,075	1,750	7,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,000	3,000	4,100	24,100	32,025
Edgefield	22,745	2,975	1,949	27,669	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,500	2,500	3,900	28,900	56,569
Fairfield	14,550	2,865	1,515	18,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,500	700	600	17,800	36,730
Florence	144,941	32,205	20,000	197,146	\$31,527	\$15,120	\$7,840	\$54,487	22,300	1,625	4,200	28,125	279,758
Georgetown	3,825	1,050	783	5,658	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,500	5,550	1,800	25,850	31,508
Greenville	201,050	24,700	20,000	245,750	40,000	10,000	5,000	55,000	53,000	3,700	5,400	62,100	362,850
Greenwood	45,000	6,100	5,035	56,135	40,000	10,000	2,800	52,800	9,600	350	725	11,175	120,110
Hampton	18,113	4,493	4,077	26,683	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,683

Horry	56,350	3,900	5,785	66,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	300	1,000	7,300	73,335
Jasper	11,515	1,475	2,505	15,495	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,495
Kershaw	48,980	4,160	6,330	59,470	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,700	550	4,500	36,750	96,220
Lancaster	32,050	3,625	4,580	40,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	500	5,000	55,500	95,755
Laurens	31,000	4,171	3,538	38,709	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,500	3,500	2,660	44,660	83,369
Lee	15,775	2,620	2,130	20,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	1,200	750	5,950	26,475
Lexington	8,215	3,025	1,768	13,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,400	4,000	3,375	33,775	46,783
McCormick	10,125	1,125	1,750	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700	300	300	2,300	15,300
Marion	52,200	4,800	4,455	61,455	20,000	500	2,000	22,500	18,500	2,200	1,300	22,000	105,955
Marlboro	78,200	4,695	4,220	87,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,400	5,400	10,150	44,950	132,065
Newberry	66,320	4,665	5,600	76,585	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,200	3,400	3,650	34,250	110,835
Oconee	29,950	4,395	3,605	37,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,500	1,000	2,500	17,000	54,950
Orangeburg	74,375	11,625	11,640	97,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,000	5,000	10,000	85,000	132,640
Pickens	31,450	3,275	8,150	42,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,875
Richland	250,040	30,381	16,100	296,521	.....	.....	.....	.....	224,440	12,400	8,900	245,740	542,261
Saluda	25,150	3,885	2,105	31,140	7,000	600	1,000	8,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,740
Spartanburg	141,310	33,375	12,245	186,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000	5,000	2,200	67,200	254,130
Sumter	50,365	5,920	6,888	63,173	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,200	2,550	2,650	46,400	109,573
Union	61,775	8,225	6,875	76,875	28,737	5,192	6,100	40,029	.....	.....	.....	.....	116,904
Williamsburg	9,850	1,125	2,375	13,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,100	2,050	3,000	40,150	53,500
York	67,750	5,450	9,225	82,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,000	5,100	6,600	97,700	180,125
Total	\$2,369,513	\$292,146	\$253,220	\$2,914,879	\$167,264	\$41,412	\$24,740	\$233,416	\$1,541,674	\$145,710	\$171,500	\$1,858,884	\$5,007,179

TABLE NO. XXXV.—TOTAL VALUE OF ALL SCHOOL PROPERTY—WHITE AND NEGRO

County	ONE TEACHER SCHOOLS—WHITE					TWO TEACHER SCHOOLS—WHITE				
	Number of One Teacher Schools	Value of Buildings	Value of Grounds	Value of Furniture and Apparatus	Total Value of all One Teacher School Property	Number of Two Teacher Schools	Value of Buildings	Value of Grounds	Value of Furniture and Apparatus	Total Value of all Two Teacher School Property
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Abbeville	3	\$3,600	\$125	\$350	\$4,075	5	\$6,500	\$400	\$1,200	\$8,100
Aiken	16	25,319	2,690	2,255	30,264	12	20,500	1,580	2,255	24,335
Allendale	3	11,000	1,200	900	13,100	2	4,500	250	1,150	5,900
Anderson	8	15,800	1,300	3,100	20,250	21	55,400	4,225	10,750	70,375
Bamberg	11	10,050	750	1,925	12,725	3	3,400	400	800	4,600
Barnwell	10	20,800	1,575	4,125	26,500	4	12,000	1,000	2,000	15,000
Beaufort	2	1,700	100	390	2,190	2	11,600	550	2,200	14,350
Berkeley	10	6,900	1,200	1,800	9,900	4	10,300	1,050	2,000	13,350
Calhoun	2	3,300	120	375	3,975	2	4,300	125	800	5,225
Charleston	2	1,700	300	250	2,250	7	47,000	6,300	5,200	58,500
Cherokee	11	9,425	1,560	1,230	12,215	14	41,300	3,700	6,130	51,130
Chester	17	15,300	350	1,630	17,280	10	45,600	1,195	2,450	49,245
Chesterfield	10	14,000	1,250	1,475	16,725	18	41,100	2,210	4,000	47,310
Clarendon	5	10,600	1,300	1,200	13,100	7	21,400	1,850	3,400	26,650
Colleton	17	24,700	1,410	4,345	30,455	11	25,640	2,555	4,700	32,895
Darlington	1	1,500	150	200	1,850	5	18,600	1,800	2,800	23,200
Dillon	5	12,000	1,400	2,350	15,750	6	32,000	2,600	7,000	41,600
Dorchester	7	6,900	3,525	1,700	12,125	7	14,000	3,700	3,075	20,775
Edgefield	8	5,900	485	585	6,870	6	10,000	650	1,300	11,950
Fairfield	6	5,050	1,700	315	7,065	3	3,800	550	250	4,600
Florence	7	19,450	2,350	2,550	24,350	12	32,840	3,750	5,100	41,690
Georgetown	4	600	100	155	855	2	6,600	310	2,050	8,960
Greenville	19	9,300	1,400	1,650	12,350	23	39,000	4,600	5,900	49,600
Greenwood	11	18,200	1,250	2,800	22,250	7	42,500	2,600	4,850	49,950
Hampton	8	3,400	400	610	4,410	4	8,100	800	1,625	10,525

Horry	5	4,200	250	450	4,900	36	77,800	3,000	6,500	87,300
Jasper	5	8,100	450	2,000	10,550	1	1,500	300	240	2,040
Kershaw	11	22,700	1,925	4,400	29,025	10	17,900	760	2,450	21,110
Lancaster	11	20,580	2,175	2,425	25,180	17	53,100	3,000	8,700	64,800
Laurens	11					12	36,050	3,125	6,005	45,180
Lee	3	6,800	500	1,250	8,550	10	31,000	3,450	4,450	38,900
Lexington	13	21,850	1,255	3,400	26,505	29	71,650	4,345	8,000	83,995
McCormick	8	8,400	750	1,210	10,360	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion	2	3,200	425	150	3,775	2	12,500	600	800	13,900
Marlboro	11	18,700	2,630	2,570	23,900	14	45,100	3,600	5,700	54,400
Newberry	1	525	25	200	750	11	39,700	2,425	7,650	49,775
Oconee	16	11,100	1,535	2,275	14,910	23	59,700	5,600	11,875	77,175
Orangeburg	7	9,700	1,180	1,600	12,480	12	29,000	2,700	7,100	48,800
Pickens	7	12,700	1,050	1,700	15,450	15	41,700	3,350	6,350	51,400
Richland	3	6,500	300	1,200	8,000	12	33,000	2,050	5,050	40,100
Saluda	13	13,500	1,650	3,050	18,200	17	29,200	3,200	5,600	38,000
Spartanburg	4	1,100	300	160	1,560	19	56,650	4,875	9,775	71,300
Sumter .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16,500	575	1,800	18,875
Union	8	14,450	575	1,650	16,675	8	19,300	800	2,950	23,050
Williamsburg	3	1,900	300	250	2,450	18	24,300	1,675	4,050	30,025
York	15	25,750	2,125	3,425	31,300	14	61,500	3,750	7,300	72,550
Total	349	\$468,149	\$47,330	\$71,630	\$587,169	481	\$1,325,130	\$101,930	\$195,330	\$1,622,390

TABLE NO. XXXV.—TOTAL VALUE OF ALL SCHOOL PROPERTY—WHITE AND COLORED—Continued

County	THREE TEACHER SCHOOLS—WHITE					FOUR TEACHER SCHOOLS—WHITE				
	Number of Three Teacher Schools	Value of Buildings	Value of Grounds	Value of Furniture and Apparatus	Total Value of all Three Teacher School Property	Number of Four Teacher Schools	Value of Buildings	Value of Grounds	Value of Furniture and Apparatus	Total Value of all Four Teacher School Property
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Abbeville	3	\$12,000	\$500	\$2,200	\$14,700	1	\$4,000	\$100	\$300	\$4,900
Aiken	4	23,000	1,800	3,550	28,350	2	4,000	500	900	5,400
Allendale	1	8,000	200	2,000	10,200	..	..	..	..	..
Anderson	18	76,300	5,350	12,300	93,950	9	62,000	4,750	10,300	77,050
Bamberg	1	3,000	200	300	3,500	..	..	..	..	..
Barnwell	3	19,500	2,400	3,100	25,000	2	16,000	2,500	3,500	22,000
Beaufort	1	10,400	400	3,514	14,314	..	..	..	..	..
Berkeley	5	30,000	1,550	4,350	35,900	1	3,000	100	600	3,700
Calhoun	1	3,700	200	700	4,600	..	..	..	..	..
Charleston	1	11,152	925	1,093	13,170	3	25,900	2,150	3,913	31,963
Cherokee	8	65,000	4,900	10,300	80,200	5	31,100	1,900	2,600	35,600
Chester .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chesterfield	10	43,000	2,000	5,000	50,000	4	20,000	800	2,800	23,600
Clarendon	3	38,000	1,500	3,000	42,500	..	..	..	..	..
Colleton	4	13,500	475	2,100	16,075	1	2,500	150	600	3,250
Darlington	9	64,500	4,350	5,400	74,250	2	21,500	1,600	2,000	25,100
Dillon	1	12,000	400	2,000	14,400	3	39,000	1,800	5,500	46,300
Dorchester .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edgefield	2	13,000	750	1,200	14,950	1	15,000	600	1,000	16,600
Fairfield	1	2,200	500	200	2,900	..	..	..	..	..
Florence	18	98,750	11,700	14,200	124,650	7	63,000	3,775	13,700	80,475
Georgetown .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greenville	27	85,600	10,100	12,694	108,394	16	161,000	21,200	19,800	202,000
Greenwood	4	22,000	1,020	3,100	26,120	1	7,000	400	1,000	8,400
Hampton	1	3,000	400	750	4,150	..	..	..	..	..

Horry	20	61,500	2,100	4,750	68,350	9	32,900	1,300	2,600	36,800
Jasper	2	27,500	1,300	2,550	31,350	..	..	..	..	..
Kershaw .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	15,000	900	850	16,750
Lancaster	4	18,000	850	2,400	21,250	2	30,000	1,250	6,000	37,250
Laurens	5	31,000	1,200	2,100	34,300	..	..	..	..	..
Lee	1	3,500	300	250	4,050	..	..	..	..	..
Lexington	10	35,500	3,370	5,825	44,695	..	..	..	..	..
McCormick .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	30,000	500	3,500	34,000
Marion	4	42,000	1,800	3,500	47,300	2	20,000	1,200	1,900	23,100
Marlboro	3	15,000	1,400	2,600	19,000	1	7,000	300	1,000	8,300
Newberry	4	15,900	1,000	4,400	21,300	3	31,000	3,700	4,600	39,100
Oconee	10	49,000	3,800	7,700	60,500	5	34,000	2,250	5,500	41,750
Orangeburg	11	53,300	3,650	7,900	64,850	2	10,000	900	3,825	14,725
Pickens	12	63,000	3,350	10,500	76,850	9	44,800	2,650	7,750	55,200
Richland	8	61,000	4,300	7,100	72,400	1	4,500	100	900	5,500
Saluda	6	14,900	1,250	2,400	18,550	1	3,000	150	400	3,550
Spartanburg	13	66,000	3,800	8,350	78,150	15	121,750	7,800	12,200	141,750
Sumter	5	21,000	1,400	2,400	24,800	3	10,560	800	2,000	13,360
Union	3	13,500	600	3,450	17,550	..	..	..	..	..
Williamsburg	2	3,900	200	1,050	5,150	4	26,000	1,575	3,500	31,075
York	7	33,552	2,850	5,916	42,318	..	..	..	..	..
Total	256	\$1,286,654	\$90,140	\$178,197	\$1,554,986	118	\$895,510	\$67,700	\$125,538	\$1,088,748

TABLE NO. XXXV.—TOTAL VALUE OF ALL SCHOOL PROPERTY—WHITE AND COLORED—Continued

County	MORE THAN FOUR TEACHER SCHOOLS—WHITE					Grand Total Value of all White School Property	ONE TEACHER SCHOOLS—NEGRO				
	Number of More than Four Teacher Schools	Value of Buildings	Value of Grounds	Value of Furniture and Apparatus	Total Value of all more than Four Teacher School Property		Number of One Teacher Schools	Value of Buildings	Value of Grounds	Value of Furniture and Apparatus	Total Value of all One Teacher School Property
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Abbeville	7	\$306,000	\$21,000	\$35,500	\$362,500	\$394,275	39	\$3,100	\$440	\$635	\$4,185
Aiken	15	577,500	24,200	49,100	650,800	739,149	53	17,315	3,520	2,623	23,463
Allendale	3	165,500	12,000	19,100	196,600	225,800	20	1,450	259	905	2,614
Anderson	40	1,271,500	82,300	151,800	1,505,600	1,767,225	44	11,350	3,400	1,950	16,700
Bamberg	4	213,000	14,000	22,500	249,500	270,325	6	1,350	500	197	2,047
Barnwell	6	213,200	18,200	25,500	256,900	345,400	19	5,350	495	365	6,210
Beaufort	4	193,410	14,700	31,365	239,475	270,329	11	3,920	1,405	1,540	6,865
Berkeley	5	204,500	7,200	15,500	227,200	290,050	23	2,620	675	580	3,875
Calhoun	4	160,000	11,073	22,750	193,823	207,443	16	1,650	800	480	2,930
Charleston	19	1,657,968	50,037	135,408	1,841,413	1,947,296	48	23,798	4,581	3,174	31,553
Cherokee	11	541,000	52,000	59,100	652,100	831,245	19	3,125	1,245	710	5,080
Chester	18	586,500	27,050	35,400	648,950	715,475	39	15,100	620	890	16,610
Chesterfield	10	446,000	32,400	54,200	532,600	670,235	22	3,950	580	395	4,925
Clarendon	5	132,500	15,000	18,500	166,000	248,250	35	1,500	100	200	1,800
Colleton	6	173,250	18,300	24,450	216,000	298,675	49	12,560	1,792	982	15,324
Darlington	8	516,500	66,200	64,705	647,405	771,805	16	3,800	500	375	4,675
Dillon	11	443,200	48,100	54,100	545,400	663,450	8	7,950	900	725	9,575
Dorchester	5	214,000	12,500	19,800	246,300	279,200	29	2,000	500	1,000	3,500
Edgefield	3	145,000	11,000	21,000	177,000	227,370	42	10,245	2,130	914	13,289
Fairfield	7	314,000	20,900	17,400	352,300	366,865	44	7,250	1,675	925	9,850
Florence	17	1,026,000	232,100	108,837	1,366,937	1,638,102	21	5,500	1,975	1,685	9,160
Georgetown	6	229,000	24,700	28,613	282,313	292,128	29	1,325	625	518	2,468
Greenville	47	2,480,970	237,200	263,656	2,981,726	3,354,070	15	6,750	1,800	1,125	9,675
Greenwood	8	631,600	69,000	67,750	768,350	875,070	38	6,800	1,220	1,235	9,255
Hampton	7	220,000	12,200	20,190	252,390	271,475	35	4,163	1,533	982	6,678

Horry	19	443,500	19,600	72,200	535,300	732,650	11	4,950	350	710	6,010
Jasper	2	110,000	2,500	9,850	122,350	155,740	20	900	145	350	1,395
Kershaw	9	398,500	46,900	44,800	490,200	539,510	29	7,130	1,085	555	8,770
Lancaster	6	323,000	19,900	46,750	389,650	541,975	24	9,300	1,600	1,600	12,500
Laurens	11	511,000	33,700	90,500	635,200	739,860	40	17,150	2,831	2,425	22,406
Lee	7	233,500	15,200	28,400	277,100	328,600	21	4,375	1,125	745	6,245
Lexington	13	555,500	35,500	67,400	658,400	813,595	30	5,465	2,275	1,512	9,252
McCormick	2	80,000	10,000	8,500	98,500	142,860	33	8,625	950	1,500	11,075
Marion	7	436,000	57,900	62,000	555,900	643,975	5	1,200	200	105	1,505
Marlboro	5	767,000	49,400	32,000	848,400	954,000	16	6,000	1,415	720	8,135
Newberry	16	725,800	53,150	91,300	870,250	981,175	22	10,645	780	690	12,115
Oconee	14	361,500	25,600	43,450	435,550	629,885	16	3,900	895	345	5,140
Orangeburg	16	706,500	88,700	104,600	899,800	1,040,655	58	14,200	3,756	3,225	21,175
Pickens	17	457,000	16,900	94,950	568,850	767,750	13	5,450	625	1,100	7,175
Richland	16	1,811,080	470,621	139,366	2,142,067	2,547,067	46	11,400	1,150	1,275	13,825
Saluda	3	116,200	2,000	10,500	128,700	207,000	25	3,350	1,275	510	5,135
Spartanburg	50	2,985,100	502,000	217,315	3,701,415	3,997,715	30	7,110	2,400	995	10,505
Sumter	7	437,000	90,700	100,043	627,743	684,778	32	6,475	1,855	805	9,135
Union	6	508,731	76,700	56,832	642,263	698,538	26	13,800	1,250	1,725	16,775
Williamsburg	6	218,900	10,150	21,600	250,650	319,350	48	1,600	300	1,200	3,100
York	15	838,849	78,694	103,025	1,020,568	1,166,736	37	7,400	800	1,375	9,575
Total	524	\$26,086,508	\$2,839,175	\$2,816,605	\$31,740,288	\$36,593,581	1,302	\$314,346	\$60,326	\$48,582	\$423,254

TABLE NO. XXXV.—TOTAL VALUE OF ALL SCHOOL PROPERTY—WHITE AND COLORED—Continued

County	TWO TEACHER SCHOOLS—NEGRO					THREE TEACHER SCHOOLS—NEGRO				
	Number of Two Teacher Schools	Value of Buildings	Value of Grounds	Value of Furniture and Apparatus	Total Value of all Two Teacher School Property	Number of Three Teacher Schools	Value of Buildings	Value of Grounds	Value of Furniture and Apparatus	Total Value of all Three Teacher School Property
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Abbeville	2	\$350	\$60	\$60	\$470	1	\$2,000	\$100	\$400	\$2,500
Aiken	18	16,695	4,725	1,834	23,254	8	11,130	974	933	13,037
Allendale	4	9,300	925	1,600	11,825	1	3,500	270	700	4,470
Anderson	16	29,150	3,425	3,000	35,575	2	7,000	600	600	8,200
Bamberg	20	20,825	3,670	1,981	26,476	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barnwell	6	9,700	220	695	10,615	1	6,000	600	200	6,800
Beaufort	4	2,350	450	550	3,350	1	700	50	200	950
Berkeley	4	1,650	275	675	2,600	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun	10	6,000	450	810	7,260	2	4,000	150	300	4,450
Charleston	16	28,667	4,805	4,941	38,413	1	300	50	350	700
Cherokee	9	6,950	1,250	805	9,005	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chester	19	17,300	655	1,260	19,215	1	4,000	100	150	4,250
Chesterfield	15	12,650	1,040	1,145	14,835	5	9,600	400	1,200	11,200
Clarendon	19	4,000	200	500	4,700	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colleton	12	8,490	880	680	10,050	5	2,125	955	390	3,470
Darlington	11	13,850	1,800	1,100	16,750	4	9,000	1,000	1,450	11,450
Dillon	9	25,400	2,250	2,285	29,935	4	16,300	1,650	2,120	20,070
Dorchester	5	2,100	425	650	3,175	1	1,000	150	100	1,250
Edgefield	9	5,900	595	435	6,930	2	3,600	150	200	3,950
Fairfield	9	3,100	615	340	4,055	4	3,700	475	250	4,425
Florence	21	24,450	4,650	3,130	32,230	6	17,800	1,900	1,375	21,075
Georgetown	6	500	275	65	840	1	2,000	150	200	2,350
Greenville	29	38,500	4,750	4,275	47,525	4	11,800	2,750	1,200	15,750
Greenwood	4	4,200	330	800	5,330	3	6,600	350	475	7,425
Hampton	6	7,650	560	670	8,880	2	4,300	400	425	5,125

Horry	12	21,100	1,750	2,150	25,000	8	11,800	800	1,250	13,850
Jasper	8	1,015	90	155	1,260	1	4,600	240	1,000	5,840
Kershaw	14	12,150	1,275	1,475	14,900	6	14,400	900	2,600	17,900
Lancaster	8	5,750	1,025	1,000	7,775	5	16,000	875	1,780	18,655
Laurens	6	9,350	640	1,238	11,228	1	1,500	400	75	1,975
Lee	15	5,275	795	770	6,840	3	1,275	350	190	1,815
Lexington	4	2,850	800	281	3,931	2	800	350	600	1,750
McCormick	8	2,400	325	400	3,125	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion	12	22,500	2,290	1,600	26,300	4	12,000	800	1,050	13,850
Marlboro	18	27,100	3,430	3,700	34,230	1	4,500	200	500	5,200
Newberry	14	25,000	1,510	1,730	28,240	7	16,100	1,400	1,530	19,030
Oconee	8	14,050	2,000	2,410	18,460	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orangeburg	20	15,525	1,825	1,860	19,210	7	16,150	3,100	3,070	22,320
Pickens	5	10,000	900	2,100	13,000	2	5,000	450	950	6,400
Richland	14	17,350	1,250	1,600	20,200	5	12,300	1,000	1,700	15,000
Saluda	6	3,800	510	295	4,605	1	4,000	500	100	4,600
Spartanburg	28	40,550	4,425	3,365	48,340	3	13,000	900	1,200	15,100
Sumter	26	14,690	1,765	1,313	17,768	6	10,600	700	1,290	12,590
Union	15	20,900	1,050	2,050	24,000	5	11,100	725	1,100	12,925
Williamsburg	19	5,000	600	875	6,475	7	9,250	675	975	10,900
York	24	24,550	2,000	3,100	29,650	4	12,800	1,050	1,650	15,500
Total	567	\$600,632	\$69,495	\$67,753	\$737,880	137	\$303,630	\$28,639	\$35,828	\$368,097

TABLE NO. XXXV.—TOTAL VALUE OF ALL SCHOOL PROPERTY—WHITE AND COLORED—Continued

County	FOUR TEACHER SCHOOLS—NEGRO					MORE THAN FOUR TEACHER SCHOOLS—NEGRO					Grand Total Value of all Negro School Property	Grand Total Value of all White and Negro School Property
	Number of Four Teacher Schools	Value of Buildings	Value of Grounds	Value of Furniture and Apparatus	Total Value of all Four Teacher School Property	Number of More than Four Teacher Schools	Value of Buildings	Value of Grounds	Value of Furniture and Apparatus	Total Value of all more than Four Teacher School Property		
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
Abbeville	2	\$800	\$300	\$900	\$2,000	2	\$25,000	\$3,000	\$2,900	\$30,900	\$40,045	\$434,320
Aiken .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	46,200	5,900	6,500	58,600	118,354	857,503
Allendale	1	5,000	225	150	5,375	12	19,500	1,500	1,850	22,850	47,134	272,934
Anderson	1	4,000	200	400	4,600	5	63,650	7,500	8,200	79,350	144,425	1,911,650
Bamberg	1	5,000	300	200	5,500	3	16,500	1,200	1,550	19,250	53,273	323,598
Barnwell	2	12,000	800	250	13,050	2	21,000	2,000	2,300	25,300	61,975	407,375
Beaufort	1	5,382	200	700	6,282	3	41,229	12,200	8,177	61,606	79,053	349,382
Berkeley	2	4,500	900	1,100	6,500	5	26,700	2,400	5,300	34,400	47,375	337,425
Calhoun .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16,000	600	1,200	17,800	32,440	239,883
Charleston	2	21,186	6,285	3,224	30,695	7	380,236	5,900	23,816	409,952	511,313	2,458,609
Cherokee .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	18,000	1,300	2,700	22,000	36,085	867,330
Chester	1	1,000	25	100	1,125	3	29,500	4,250	4,400	38,150	79,350	794,825
Chesterfield	3	16,000	700	2,000	18,700	1	11,000	1,000	1,000	13,000	62,660	732,895
Clarendon	2	6,000	750	1,500	8,250	4	13,000	1,500	4,500	19,000	33,750	282,000
Colleton	1	4,000	300	600	4,900	1	11,145	600	1,600	13,345	47,099	345,774
Darlington	1	4,000	250	450	4,700	5	110,100	20,975	17,900	148,975	186,550	958,355
Dillon	2	8,000	1,800	1,300	11,100	2	21,500	3,000	3,500	28,000	93,680	762,130
Dorchester .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	17,000	3,000	4,100	24,100	32,025	311,225
Edgefield .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	25,500	2,600	4,300	32,400	56,569	283,939
Fairfield	1	2,000	300	100	2,400	1	15,000	500	500	16,000	36,730	403,595
Florence	7	20,800	2,625	2,650	26,075	6	130,218	37,800	23,200	191,218	279,758	1,917,860
Georgetown .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	18,500	5,550	1,800	25,850	31,508	323,636
Greenville	6	30,000	2,600	2,100	34,700	12	207,000	26,500	21,700	255,200	362,850	3,716,920
Greenwood .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	77,000	15,000	6,050	98,050	120,110	995,180
Hampton .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	26,683	298,158

Horry	1	4,000	200	400	4,600	3	20,500	1,100	2,275	23,875	73,335	805,985
Jasper .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5,000	1,000	1,000	7,000	15,495	171,235
Kershaw	1	8,000	100	400	8,500	3	39,000	1,350	5,800	46,150	96,220	635,730
Lancaster	1	1,000	125	200	1,325	1	50,000	500	5,000	55,500	95,755	637,730
Laurens	2	7,000	800	700	8,500	5	34,500	3,000	1,760	39,260	83,369	823,229
Lee	3	4,850	350	375	5,575	2	4,000	1,200	800	6,000	26,475	355,075
Lexington .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	25,500	3,600	2,750	31,850	46,783	860,378
McCormick	1	800	150	150	1,100	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,300	158,160
Marion	2	6,000	800	500	7,300	4	49,000	3,500	4,500	57,000	105,955	749,930
Marlboro	2	10,000	950	950	11,900	2	60,000	8,500	8,500	77,000	136,465	1,090,465
Newberry	1	4,000	400	350	4,750	3	37,700	4,000	4,700	46,400	110,535	1,091,710
Oconee	2	12,000	1,500	850	14,350	1	13,500	1,000	2,500	17,000	54,950	684,835
Orangeburg	3	11,100	1,375	1,760	14,235	5	87,400	6,575	11,725	105,700	182,640	1,223,295
Pickens	1	6,000	900	2,000	8,900	2	5,000	400	2,000	7,400	42,875	810,625
Richland .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	433,430	39,381	20,425	493,236	542,261	3,089,328
Saluda	2	8,000	100	200	8,300	2	13,000	1,200	2,000	16,200	38,840	245,840
Spartanburg	4	128,500	29,550	6,960	165,010	7	12,150	1,100	1,925	15,175	254,130	4,251,305
Sumter	4	13,600	1,550	1,930	17,080	5	46,200	2,600	4,200	53,000	109,573	794,351
Union	1	800	100	100	1,000	1	43,912	10,192	8,000	62,104	116,804	815,842
Williamsburg	1	.....	.....	25	25	5	29,100	1,600	2,300	33,000	53,500	372,850
York	2	8,000	600	1,100	9,700	5	101,000	6,100	8,600	115,700	180,125	1,346,861
Total	70	\$383,318	\$58,110	\$36,674	\$478,102	155	\$2,472,370	\$265,673	\$261,803	\$2,999,846	\$5,007,179	\$41,600,760

